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Fascist Tide Recedes Since Brazilian Coup

Vargas regime remains undemocratic but adds no European trappings —Popularity declines.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Nov. 11—One year ago yesterday President Vargas electrified the world by a coup interpreted as the coming of official Fascism to the Western Hemisphere. Congress was closed; a corporative constitution decreed; Berlin and Rome celebrated the latest Fascist recruit.

Twelve months later Brazil remains under an undemocratic regime. Yet neither European Fascism has been extensively adopted, nor a Brazilian counterpart. Indecisiveness and lack of action mark the first year of the new State as regards internal political and economic changes. The corporative constitution remains only partially applied, and not fundamentally.

In foreign relations, Brazil has swung sharply back toward its traditional alignment with the United States. Relations with Europe's Fascist powers have cooled.

Anti-Fascist Moves

The Fascist-inclined Minister of Justice, and the intellectual father of the new State, Dr. Francisco de Campos, is still at his post and, despite activity which might have been considered suspicious, has not made any definite move in the direction of open Fascism. Democratic Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha, contrary to all expectations, is still at the helm in foreign affairs. Though his liberal ardor seems to be cooler and though he has voiced loyalty to his chief, it is believed that the Foreign Minister has grown in power and influence and may become the Rival No. 1 of the President.

The pleasure with which Italy and Germany greeted the new State seems to have been ill-timed. The Brazilian Government has nationalized or closed schools belonging to the two nations. Anti-Fascist propaganda has been permitted. Fascist propaganda has been curtailed and there have been no more visits of Italian bombers since the visit of the American bombers to Argentina. Just recently the German Ambassador was declared persona non grata, and in return the Brazilian Ambassador to Berlin was given his papers and told to go home.

Recent world happenings have definitely alarmed the Brazilians with respect to the ambitions and practices of the totalitarian States and though their faith in democracies was also shaken by the treatment of Czechoslovakia their concern over Naziism and Fascism is stronger than their suspicion of Mr. Chamberlain and M. Daladier.

Democracy in Abeyance

In the second place, it is equally true that Brazil has not returned to the democratic column. In all but one of the States personal representatives of the President act as Interventors or Governors, and these have replaced most of the Mayors or municipal officials with men who represent the interventor or the President. No plebiscite has been held, as was promised on Nov. 10 last year, and though the matter has come up once or twice while the President was away from the Capital, nothing definite has been done. Nor have any elections taken place in municipalities and States as is provided in the new Constitution. Censorship of the press, with regard to national and local politics, still obtains and the majority of people do not know when whole levies of prominent oppositionists are thrown into prison. These imprisonments are constant and are mostly preventive. In general they are mild and temporary retirement, under a gentle but firm duress, from free circulation.

Brazil is still a democracy, however, in spirit and in everything but national politics. There is substantial freedom of speech as regards individuals and social relations. People criticize the President, the new State, and affairs in general and never suffer because of that. The courts still function and there are safeguards as to personal safety. Practically the whole press has spoken out freely and frankly in favor of the democracies, and for freedom of the individual and his rights, during the recent European crisis. This was used as an excuse by all agencies to indicate where the preference of the people lay. They are against Japan, Italy, and Germany, and are now veering against Franco, in Spain. Editorials on world affairs openly espousing the cause of democracy in foreign affairs have not been censored or tampered with. And the official sym-

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Daladier: In the Reflected Light of Munich

Acme

The Premier Continues as the "Strong Man" of France

He is pictured addressing the annual convention of the Radical and Radical Socialist Parties in Marseilles. At that time he took a strong stand against the Communists, and moved further toward his policy of appeasement with Germany.

Three Factors in French Diplomacy

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

PARIS, Nov. 8—Looking forward to the visit of the British Prime Minister and Foreign Minister to the French capital, Nov. 23—and looking back on the Munich accord—it becomes clear that three essential factors are needed to explain France's present diplomatic position.

These factors are: French public opinion, the personal views within the Cabinet, and the military situation.

This triptych does not alone explain the role which France played in the partition of Czechoslovakia. It forms the background for developments still to be written as French Continental policy unrolls.

Followed Public Opinion

Throughout the first phase of the European crisis, that is to say, until the second Hitler-Chamberlain interview at Godesberg on Sept. 23, when the Reichsführer rejected the Anglo-French scheme for turning the Sudeten areas over to Germany—France's foreign policy followed accurately the opinion of the French nation as a whole.

The people of France, the average Frenchman and Frenchwoman, did not want to go to war over Czechoslovakia. The man in the street could see no valid reason whatever for plunging himself and his country into a murderously destructive war "just because a few millions of Germans living in Czechoslovakia want to give up their comfortable liberty under the Czech Republic and submit to totalitarian National Socialist tyranny."

This is unquestionably the way the problem presented itself to the vast bulk of the French nation.

But this popular sentiment, of which the French Government was well aware—and for that matter the German Government was equally informed—was a dominant factor of French policy only up to the Godesberg interview. When Reichsführer Hitler refused the generous slice of Czechoslovakia, which France and Britain obligingly offered to him on a silver platter and then demanded more, French opinion suddenly changed.

Million Mobilized

For the French felt that it had become apparent that nothing would satisfy Germany, and that France might have to fight after all.

Thus it was that France, after Godesberg, mobilized more than a million men of all classes and ages with hardly a single case of refusal to march. Furthermore, from Sept. 24 to Sept. 27 practically the entire French press, including most of those papers which had formerly vigorously opposed war, agreed that Herr Hitler had gone too far and the time had come to call a halt.

This picture of French public opinion, ready and "willing"—to put it crudely—to violate the spirit of its alliance with Prague rather than "go to war for Czechoslovakia," but ready also, after Godesberg, to go to war without a murmur if necessary to oppose an insatiably militaristic German expansionism—this is the background against which the actions of France's leaders must be viewed if they are to be understandable.

Position of Cabinet

The position of the Cabinet was such that Premier Edouard Daladier held the center of the diplomatic stage, playing as best he could a difficult role—endeavoring to avoid a war which he knew the nation did not want, and was not fully prepared to wage.

But behind the scenes, Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet, was playing a part, the decisive weight of which has not gained general recognition.

The Czechs complain that up until September they had been given to understand that France would fully honor both the letter and the spirit of the treaty by which it was committed to come to Czechoslovakia's aid in the event of aggression. But according to those in a position to know M. Bonnet early in September took a stand that the Czechoslovakian question was not worth fighting over.

Urged Acceptance

It seems certain that M. Bonnet, who was in London after the Chamberlain-Hitler interview at Berchtesgaden, urged upon Premier Daladier acceptance of Herr Hitler's demands. There appears to have been a further difference that became apparent after M. Daladier had promised the French cabinet that no undue pressure would be applied to Prague to force it to accept the Anglo-French scheme. For there is no record of consultation with the Cabinet, or the Prime Minister, over the decisions which led to the virtual ultimatums delivered by the French and British Ministers in Prague warning them to accept the partition scheme.

A further question arises of the exact interpretation which is placed upon the report by Gen. Maurice Gustav Gamelin, Chief of the French General Staff. In this report it is understood that General Gamelin declared that France would surely win a war against Germany, but not without great losses to France. There is some feeling that full emphasis of General Gamelin's opinion was not reflected in the Cabinet's decision.

The fact is that General Gamelin, when asked whether the French Army could break through the new German Siegfried Line, replied that it could, though probably at terrific cost, at any time within the next month or six weeks—this was about the middle of September—but that after a couple of months the Siegfried Line would be nearly finished and he considered that it would then be practically impregnable.

Position of Russia

The position of Russia occupies a not unimportant place, and here too questions have arisen over the opinions within the Cabinet. The Cabinet is understood to have felt that the Soviet would not march in case of war over Czechoslovakia, giving Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff as authority for this conclusion. Mr. Litvinoff later vigorously denied this and affirmed that Russia was ready to march at once provided France did.

Important as these elements undoubtedly were, a decisive factor in the French capitulation at Munich was certainly the military situation, and in particular the position with regard to aviation.

While General Gamelin, rightly sure of the strength of his magnificent land Army, was confident of ultimate victory, General Joseph Vuillemin, Air Chief, was clearly pessimistic. It is clear today that at the end of September Germany possessed at least twice and probably three times as many first line planes as France and Britain put together. It is also clear that these planes, both bombers and pursuit planes, were in the main faster, more destructive, and generally superior to the French and British squadrons, and furthermore that while Ger-

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Labor's Essay Into Politics Produces Little in Gains

The political influence of labor unions in New England, as in several other States, was shown by the elections on Tuesday to have sharply declined.

The labor unions apparently were reduced to the status of a minority bloc, devoid of alliances, lacking in their former popular sympathy and snowed under by an avalanche of middle-class votes.

The irony of the situation is that this decline came despite the fact the unions have the largest membership in history as a result of six years of support and encouragement from the Federal and many State Administrations.

A survey of Boston labor leaders today showed them disappointed at the defeat of labor-supported candidates for Governor in every New England State, but finding solace in several victories for individual Congressmen and legislators.

Defection of Independents

Labor leaders insisted their ranks held firm. At least 80 per cent of their membership supported the labor "slate," they said. It is thus apparent that labor's weakness was not from within, but from outside, its ranks.

The national revival of Republican sentiment, caused partly by middle-class dissatisfaction with strikes and sitdowns, caused a defection of independent voters. Labor's partisan alliances were weakened by splits within the Party ranks, resulting, in some cases, from Party scandals.

In Massachusetts, many political and religious leaders ordinarily committed to the Democratic Party, refused to support Mr. Curley.

As a result, observers believe that labor in New England definitely has lost its opportunities for political leadership for some time to come. It has been returned to the status of a minority pressure group which it had in the days before the New Deal.

Contrast in Victories

Notable in the latter class was the re-election of State Senator Chester Skibinski, of Chicopee, Mass., a Republican backed by both A. F. of L. and C. I. O., whose district otherwise went Democratic, and the defeat of State Senator Sybil H. Holmes (R), of Brookline, Mass., in a strong Republican district as a result of her investigation of so-called subversive activities which incurred the hostility of both labor and liberal groups.

Labor also rejoiced in the re-election of three Democratic Congressmen from Massachusetts, Joseph E. Casey, Lawrence J. Connery and Arthur D. Healey.

Otherwise, there was little in Tuesday's election results in which labor would find comfort. In the three big industrial States, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, Democratic Governors were replaced with Republicans whom labor had opposed.

In the Bay State, where the A. F. of L. alone was credited with defeating Gaspar G. Bacon and electing James M. Curley as Governor in 1934, the enlarged A. F. of L., and new, vigorous C. I. O. failed to push Mr. Curley within 150,000 votes of the Governorship this year.

Dayton Schools to Reopen

DAYTON, Ohio, Nov. 11 (AP)—The Dayton Board of Education voted last night to reopen the city's schools, closed since Oct. 28 because of a financial crisis, Monday, Nov. 21, on the basis of a report that $430,000 could be made available for operations.

Only one of the seven-member Board voted against resuming classes for the city's 34,000 pupils and 1,000 teachers. He was Otterbein Creager, an advocate of a "pay-as-you-go" policy.

Superintendent Emerson Landis immediately announced that school athletic officials would meet today to resume the canceled football schedules and other athletic activities.

More than 200 citizens crowded into the meeting for action on a plan prepared by Probate Judge William C. Wiseman.

Under the plan the money will come from four sources: $38,000 from real estate tax distribution, on or before Nov. 12; $112,000 from tangible personal property taxes, Nov. 29; $32,483 reimbursement by the State for local teaching of handicapped children; and $247,745 from the State School Foundation Fund. A Columbus bank agreed to accept the Foundation certificates.

Richard Withrow, the only Board member to oppose the original closing order, had sought an injunction against it and assailed "frills and furbelows of modern education."

Mr. Withrow contended that the closing "looked too much like an effort to get the public to approve" a two-mill extra school tax levy, which was defeated decisively in Tuesday's election.

Common Pleas Judge Null Hodapp issued a temporary restraining order against the closing and threatened Board members with contempt citations.

A compromise was worked out under which the problem was turned over to a three-man committee composed of Judge Wiseman, City Attorney Herbert S. Beane, and Mason Douglass, counsel for Mr. Withrow.

The schools now will continue on normal schedules until the Christmas vacation starting Dec. 16, reopening again Jan. 2, at which time new funds regularly become available.

Vote Verdict Was Expected, President Says

Not surprised by result, but, hints return to appealing basis of first New Deal.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11—"We planned it that way" is almost what President Roosevelt said to his press conference today in comment on the election returns.

After a protracted—and deliberate—few minutes spent in announcing unimportant news in a monotone, the President finally paused and a reporter inquired: "What do you think of the election returns?"

They were all right, Mr. Roosevelt replied, and an amused gasp swept the room as the correspondents fell into the game and began to mobilize their ingenious questions.

"Well," said the first reporter to get the floor, "how did the returns fit into your pre-election speech? Were the defeats 'a threat to the continuance of liberal government?'"

Certainly not, answered the President.

"Will they affect your program in Congress?" came the next question.

"Stated Right"

The Congressional program will be the same as before, said the President, but stated right. These words "stated right" seem to be the most significant in the interview. They indicate that the President may restate parts of his program to secure the support of his revised majority. And that may mean a more conciliatory approach, which in turn may mean a recession from the harsh tactics of the third New Deal and a return to the first and second New Deals which had wider public acceptance. It may mean all the difference between the "radicalism" the voters rebuked this year, and the broad programs they supported in 1934 and 1936.

"Don't you expect to encounter a coalition opposition?" was the next query.

No, said the President.

"You don't think so?" was the incredulous repeated question.

No, the President said again.

"I do," said the reporter in a muffled and respectful voice. He was Raymond P. Brandt of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Pete, said the President, you're too close to the forest. And that, again, was a significant remark indicating that the President may press his broad program, viewed as a whole and more appealingly.

President's Prediction

Next, reporters asked the President how his little sealed envelope of election predictions came out.

Pretty well, he replied. He had figured New York correctly. On Senate forecasts, he admitted he was one out.

"Which way?" asked reporters gleefully.

Oh, said the President in a hurt tone, he had figured to lose seven Senate seats and evidently the loss was eight.

"Which one fooled you?" queried reporters, seeking to pin Mr. Roosevelt down. But the President replied he had forgotten.

On House seats, Mr. Roosevelt said his forecast was 20 votes too low. He estimated a loss of about 65

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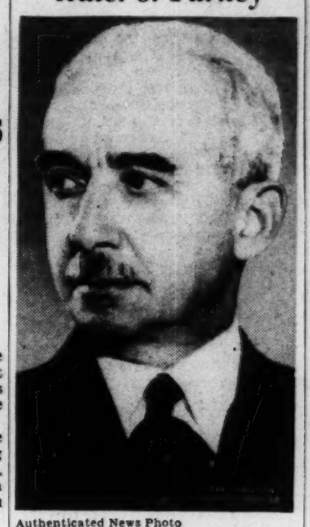
Ruler of Turkey



Authenticated News Photo

Ismet Inonu

Elected successor to Kemal as President.

Kemal Succeeded By Ismet as Head Of Turkish State

ANKARA, Turkey, Nov. 11 (AP)—Gen. Ismet Inonu was elected by the National Assembly today to succeed his late friend and long-time comrade, Kemal Ataturk, as President of Turkey.

Kemal, who passed on yesterday, once said of Ismet—a reformer and strong man in his own right—that "he is my conscience—he is always on the alert and finds out what is wrong and criticizes me."

The new leader, known as the "military bookkeeper," was Premier for 13 of the 15 years that Kemal was head of the state.

As the General was chosen at an extraordinary session of Parliament sitting in Ankara, Turkey's self-made capital, a salute of 101 guns signaled the election.

The Cabinet arranged to resign immediately, but it was expected to be reconstituted with the same members.

General Ismet is popular in Turkey and has the support of the Parliamentary group of the majority party. But police patrols were reinforced and other precautionary measures taken as the nation was settling the problem of what happens when a strong man relinquishes the helm.

A group of National Assembly members supported a plan to change the name of Ankara to Ataturk to perpetuate the memory of the "Father of the Turks." The Government issued a communiqué consecrating the nation to carry on the "existing order" established by Kemal.

It was the new President on whom Kemal relied to carry out most of the revolutionary reforms by which he roused the war-crushed Ottoman Empire and forged a potent, westernized power.

It was Ismet who abolished the Caliphate, closed the religious schools and monasteries, and forced Turks to doff their fezzes and wear hats.

The new President is an able soldier, a talented diplomat and a stern ruler—all in the pattern of his pre-

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Armistice Day Finds World Democracies Searching for Peace

Preparedness is stressed even as nations recall the cost and anguish of world war.

Boston celebrates day as many problems of war era still remain unsolved.

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Armistice Day called the democratic world to a consideration of peace and preparation, as in Washington Gen. John J. Pershing urged "prompt and vigorous action" to reinforce its defenses, and in London King George VI led the British nation in the memorial service at the cenotaph in Whitehall, and in France, thousands of war veterans flocked to Paris for an Armistice Day celebration, watched over by massed Mobile Guards ordered to discourage any veterans' demonstration for a "public safety" Cabinet.

In Brussels, Prince Charles, the brother of King Leopold, took part in the usual Armistice Day ceremonies. Germany does not observe the day, and Italy held its observance last week.

Throughout the world, wherever celebrations of the day were held, the general testimony emphasized men's essential love of peace. In the 20 years since the World War ceased, armaments have supplanted treaties and the clash of racial and political loyalties have brought the world many alarms, but in every land where memories are stirred by the annual celebration to recall war-enforced sacrifices, its costs and its uncertainties, there is a resurgence of gratitude for a peace that, despite the vicissitudes of nations, remains after 20 years.

Desire for Peace

Twenty years after, and a new generation has reached conscription age—a generation with but vaguest memories of the World War, and of the wild joy that hailed the announcement of Nov. 11, 1918. But Armistice Day annually recalls the devastating effect on the world of the World War, emphasizes the general desire for peace, and encourages men to count the cost.

New wars and preparations for more wars, weakened democracies and strengthened dictatorships, see the coming of this twentieth anniversary of a great day, but above these threats the hymns of peace arise even as the warnings for preparation are heeded.

Armistice Day found Washington in the throes of preparation for such arms increases.

White House advisers and budget experts are in the process of working out in detail the additional amounts to be spent on army and navy during the coming year.

Preparations Go on

The Navy is debating whether it can accept any or all of three recent private bids on battleships, bids which forecast a final completed cost of such ships of approximately $75,000,000. For the first time since the World War the United States has a battleship-building program before it of six new capital ships. Two are under construction already. Four more are to be started as soon as contracts can be let.

Armistice Day found American diplomacy averting its face from the retreat of democracy in Europe,

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The Republicans had just scored a victory, capturing, among other things, control of the United States Congress. The newspapers were packed with advertisements insistent for girls over 16 for light factory work. Men were wanted; boys were wanted. Annette Kellerman was playing in "Queen of the Seas," and Charlie Chaplin's new film, "Shoulder Arms," was the hit of the town. The Cole Aero Eight and the Premier Electric Gear Shift were the cynosure of the auto world. It was Nov. 11, 1918.

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This being the 20th anniversary of the signing of the Armistice that ended 1,567 days of war between the Allies and the Central Powers in Europe, it becomes a way mark, a vantage point for looking backward . . . and forward.

Just after daylight on the crisp morning of Nov. 11, 1918, some 7,000 men reported for work at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company's Victory Plant in Squantum. Foremen met them at the door, confirmed the news of an Armistice, and dismissed them for the day. Behind a band of skirling bagpipes they marched to Boston.

Big Plant Is Idle

Today the Victory Plant stands stark and empty, a corps of WPA workers takes its girders down one by one. No more destroyers, no more submarines will slide down its ways.

But within its shadow another busy crew is stirring mortar, hammering, painting with a paint that isn't easily seen from the air. The Navy is building one of its largest air bases.

Boston celebrated its 20th Armistice Day with a bit more realistic approach than on that glad morning in 1918 when "Uncle Dudley" in the Boston Globe wrote rapturously: "It is victory, victory at last. The old day is over; its long, dread night of war is past. A new day dawns. Armed imperialism . . . is at an end, its illicit ambitions engulfed in black disaster. Who will now seek to revive it?"

Newspapers of the same day carried a brief Washington dispatch that Thomas G. Masaryk had been notified by Eduard Beneš that he had been chosen President of the new Czechoslovakian Republic.

Many Problems Remain

The world situation may present almost as many problems as it did in 1918. There may, in fact, be more; but there was little sign of it in today's Armistice celebration.

There was joy in peace and pride in country written all over the faces of the thousands who lined Boylston, Tremont, School and Beacon streets to see the 7,000 marching men in the Veterans of Foreign Wars parade this morning.

Lieut. Anthony Rock, commandant of the Norman Prince Post, V. F. W., marshal of the parade, drew to attention, barked the order, "Forward March!" The Post band thumped its drums, heavy soled shoes beat their rhythmic message on the pavement.

The massed color guard marched by. The crowd was silent and doffed its hats. A limousine idled by, white haired women sitting inside. Gold Star mothers. Their eyes were fixed ahead, their thoughts . . . where?

Sons of Veterans

Then, their eyes bright with excitement, the sun glistening from their bright instruments and brighter yellow sweaters and powder-blue uniform trousers, came the band of the sons of Newton veterans. And not far behind the Junior Chelsea band, mostly girls, in white and blue silken uniforms, the crowd applauded as they broke into the lightsome "Hinky Dinky Parley Vous."

There was a reforming of ranks, a straightening of caps, as the line passed the Mayor's reviewing stand

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This Changing World

The Open Door—Japan Trying to Put Foreign Commerce With China on Japanese Terms—A Herculean Task

By H. B. Elliston

Out of the Washington Conference of 1922 there emerged an important treaty known as the Nine Power Pact. It defined the terms of the trading world's relations with China. Japan signed it, along with the other principal powers. There were two main provisions. One was that the signatories agreed to preserve the administrative independence and territorial integrity of China. The other was that the signatories agreed to maintain the Open Door of equal opportunity in trading with China.

It requires no demonstration to prove that Japanese arms have reduced the administrative independence of China to a fiction. Now they look as if they are going to do the same thing for the Open Door. In other words, they seem to be preparing first to shut the door and then to open it to western commerce only on Japanese terms. A sardonic comment on the Japanese aim used to be that "the Japs want an Open Door with no Chinks in it"; now they want no foreigners in it.

The Open-Door phrase has always referred specifically to China. It is said to have been invented by Lord Charles Beresford in a book written at the turn of the century called "The Breakup of China." The idea, however, can be traced back as far as Daniel Webster. Nearly a hundred years ago Secretary Webster instructed the first American commissioner in China to make it clear to the Chinese Emperor that the United States "would find it impossible to remain on terms of friendship and regard" with him if the Emperor should grant greater privileges or commercial facilities to the subjects of any other Government than to the citizens of the United States. And this idea was elevated into a doctrine by another Secretary of State, John Hay, McKinley's appointee.

* * *

At the dawn of the twentieth century, McKinley's Secretary of State saw the partition of China already in sight, with several powers ready to begin the carving. That would have spelled the end of the Open Door; for the partitioners would have closed their spheres of influence or outright seizures to other commerce, or put that commerce on a less favored basis than their own.

As Ambassador to London, Hay thought that America and Britain should act together to keep the Door open. When he became Secretary of State, however, he decided that America should go to work alone. Accordingly the Secretary of State wrote around to all the foreign powers seeking a pledge to keep the Chinese door open.

Hay was able to persuade the powers, vultures and all, to accept his thesis. Russian acquiescence looks dubious in the documents. Still the fact remains that the predatory nations stayed their hands in their relations with China. They agreed informally to keep the Chinese door open. Thus the peculiar merit of the Hay declaration lay in its halting of the partition of China. The pledge to this effect remained informal till the Washington Conference found in the State Department a head who, in my opinion, was the equal in statesmanship of John Hay. I mean Charles E. Hughes. Mr. Hughes succeeded in getting the long-continued understanding written into a formal pledge. He went further, and tied American commercial policy to the universalization of the Open Door. Mr. Hughes wanted an open door everywhere, not only in China.

* * *

It so happens that in the State Department today there is a valiant exponent of this Open Door. Secretary Hull is in the great tradition from Hay and Hughes. Alas! he is faced with far more complications than either of his two distinguished predecessors. There are no open doors any more in the world except perhaps in the United States. Every country seems to have encompassed itself around with preferential tariffs, exchange restrictions, quotas, licenses, currency restrictions, or the like. Mr. Hull is preaching the open door in a world of slammed, bolted, or barred doors.

Of course, the case of China is in a class by itself. The half-closed doors elsewhere are self-imposed. They have come about, moreover, only in rare instances by an outright breach of treaties. Japan, on the contrary, is engaged in shutting somebody else's door. And she is doing so by a violation of solemn pledges. Doubtless her "positive policy" (as Baron Tanaka once called it) is encouraged by British and American reliance on copious note-writing.

The Japanese Ambassador in Washington is reported to have gained a great reputation in Japan because he said at the Brussels Conference that the United States would never do anything about anything. A bold man, Mr. Saito. You can never tell when you look back over history from Hull to Hay. The present talk of putting Japan on the same black list as Germany in American trade relations—that is, denying them the privileges which are exchanged in American trade treaties because of their discriminatory trade policies—should be pondered in Tokyo.

Gloucesters Call On the Windsors At Hotel in Paris

PARIS, Nov. 11 (AP)—What was described as a first step in possible reconciliation between the Duke and Duchess of Windsor and the British royal family, occurred today. The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, homeward bound from an East African trip, flew from Marseilles to Le Bourget airport in the royal family's private plane and immediately motored to the Hotel Meurice, temporary home of the Windsors.

The British Ambassador, Sir Eric Phipps, Lady Phipps, and other British officials were at the airport and a British Embassay car took the Gloucesters to the hotel.

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor went to the Gloucesters' hotel suite to greet them. The brothers, meeting for the first time since the Former King Edward VIII abdicated nearly two years ago, shook hands and smiled with "extreme warmth and affection," a spokesman said.

The two Duchesses "were very gracious to each other," the spokesman reported, chatting together while the brothers talked for perhaps 20 minutes. Later the four lunched together.

Jews in Germany Confronted By Threat of New Decrees

BERLIN, Nov. 11 (AP) — National Socialists predicted new decrees controlling Jews in Germany as the sequel to the greatest wave of anti-Semitic violence in Germany since the Hitler regime came to power in 1933.

The new decrees were discussed by Chancellor Hitler and his advisers in conferences until late last night.

Conferring with Herr Hitler were Field Marshal Hermann Göring, chief of the four-year plan for economic independence; Rudolf Hess, Deputy Leader of the National Socialist Party; Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels and officials of the Ministry of the Interior.

Millions of dollars' worth of Jewish property was destroyed by crowds. Jewish stores were looted. Synagogues were burned, dynamited or damaged in a dozen cities.

It was a nation-wide day of vengeance for the murder of Ernst vom Rath, Secretary of the German Embassy in Paris, who was shot by a 17-year-old Polish Jew. Dr. Goebbels promised the new decrees when he called a halt to the demonstrations. The "final answer to Jewry will be given in the form of laws or decrees," he said. Dr. Goebbels' appeal was issued at 4 p. m. The violence had begun in the early morning. The appeal at first had little effect in the west end of Berlin.

Three hours later it was repeated by radio. Police appeared on Koenigstrasse, where a number of Jewish shops are located, arrested 21 looters, and cleared the street.

There will be no reimbursement for the damage done, prominent National Socialists said, because they regarded the action by the crowds as a "force majeure"—(an inevitable force, applied somewhat as is the phrase "act of God.")

On the contrary, a Jewish store proprietor renting from an Aryan will be compelled to replace broken windows and repair other damage on the theory a tenant must keep the premises in good condition except for ordinary depreciation.

Reports of destruction reached Berlin from other German cities. A Jewish temple in Graz, former Austria, was blown up, the second to be demolished by explosives. The other was in Vienna.

In Leipzig the Jewish Bamberger and Herz Department Store burned to the ground. The proprietors were arrested and accused of arson to collect insurance.

It was estimated that 10,000 Jews had been arrested in Vienna but that most of them later were released.

British to Protect Jews

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP)—The British Government took steps today to protect British Jews from violence in Germany, swept yesterday by a wave of anti-Jewish destruction.

Officials said that Sir George Ogilvie Forbes, British Chargé d'Affaires in Berlin, had been instructed to take steps to safeguard the persons and property of Jews who are British subjects.

They also said that British Jews probably would be permitted to use diplomatic channels to claim compensation from Germany for property damaged yesterday. British subjects were known to be interested in some of the department stores and other commercial property which suffered.

Jewish Congress Acts

GENEVA, Nov. 11 (AP)—The Executive Committee of the World Jewish Congress yesterday called the world's attention to "new persecution of Jews in Germany" and described the assassination of a German diplomat in Paris by a Polish Jew as a poor excuse for the Nazi campaign.

"That crime was not the result of 'a plot of international Jewry,' but of outrageous provocation by Nazis themselves," the statement of the Congress said.

"The real culprit is the stupid and criminal persecution in Germany, where all Jews are condemned without investigation by those who never cease to preach the priority of might over right, of violence and hate."

Tokyo Puts Yangtze In Hostility Zone; Closed to Shipping

TOKYO, Nov. 11 (AP)—The Foreign Office spokesman disclosed today that the United States, Great Britain, and France separately delivered what he called "representations" last Monday regarding navigation on the Yangtze River.

The spokesman said the powers protested that the Yangtze was closed to all but Japanese boats.

He added: "The replies will be separate. However, this was based on misinformation. Japanese vessels were used for military purposes only, not commercial. The Yangtze still is a danger zone within the area of hostilities. Fighting is continuing there."

Tidal Wavelet at Hawaii After Quake in Pacific

HONOLULU (AP)—A severe earthquake, apparently centered Nov. 10 in the Pacific Ocean between the Aleutian and Hawaiian Islands, sent tremors through Alaskan communities and a small tidal wave against Hawaiian Island shores. There were no reports of damage.

The tidal wave, estimated by Lieut. Commander J. H. Peters of the U. S. Coast Geodetic Survey to have traveled at a speed of 450 miles an hour, caused a maximum rise and fall of nine inches in Honolulu Harbor's water level, starting at 3 p. m. (8:30 p. m., EST), more than four hours after the first shock was recorded. The wave movement, imperceptible to persons scanning the harbor, reached a peak about 4:30 p. m. and then began subsiding.

The War Department reported a radio check of several Alaskan points indicated there had been no earthquake damage of consequence in that territory.

Havana Powder Plant Goes

HAVANA, Nov. 11 (AP)—A series of explosions lasting more than an hour and a half occurred yesterday at ammunition dumps on an artificial island off the shore of Luyano, a suburb of Havana. Army authorities said the dumps consisted of warehouses for commercial explosives and were not used for army supplies.

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Guerrilla Warfare: Question Mark for China

Tokyo discounts import of such resistance and expects greater effort to suppress it.

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Can the Chinese guerrillas, irregular forces operating behind the Japanese lines, hope to beat Japan in the long run by making the Japanese occupation untenable? This is a very important question and is likely to assume still greater importance if, as seems probable, the scope of large scale positional warfare between Japan and China diminishes now that Hankow has fallen.

Naturally the Japanese and Chinese versions of the course of guerrilla warfare up to the present time are widely different. The Chinese tell of a Japanese occupation that has been demoralized by the widespread guerrilla raids.

The Japanese minimize the guerrilla activity as a recrudescence of banditry which they have not yet been able to suppress because of the concentration of most of their troops at the front. They point to experience in Manchukuo as an indication that guerrilla warfare in China will also, in the long run, be crushed. While there is still some banditry, political and otherwise, in Manchukuo, it does not seriously interfere with development of the country.

Military Experts Skeptical

Foreign military experts are generally skeptical as to the ability of guerrilla warfare to persist indefinitely in the face of intensive efforts to suppress it. They cite in this connection the ultimate success of the American Army in the Philippines and of the French Army in the Riff. Of course China presents a vastly greater problem than the Philippines or Morocco, simply because of its size. Even the Manchukuo analogy may not be altogether convincing, because China proper has about 12 times the population and about seven times the area of Manchukuo.

The situation may be summarized as follows. The Japanese occupation of China is of a highly skeletonized nature. Except for East Hopei and Inner Mongolia it is practically confined to large towns and main routes of rail and water communication. Even in those parts of North China which were peaceful and stabilized for a few months after the Japanese occupation irregular bands have begun to make their appearance.

The Chinese claim that guerrilla activity has made the Japanese occupation up to the present time unprofitable. On the other hand, the guerrillas have not very seriously hampered the course of Japanese military operations. They have not been able to interrupt rail communications long enough to block the flow of men and munitions to the various fronts. And they have yet to face the test of large-scale punitive operations. Japanese policy has been to concentrate main forces against the organized Chinese armies, leaving comparatively small units for garrison purposes in the rear and letting the countryside away from the railways and main highways very largely shift for itself.

Territory Unfavorable

Following the fall of Hankow, it is doubtful whether Japanese operations will be pushed much deeper into the interior. The capture of the Chinese capital will probably set free considerable numbers of troops for policing activities in occupied regions.

A reasonable guess is that it will be impossible to eradicate guerrilla warfare entirely for an indefinite period. It is not unlikely, however, that Japan can bring more order in certain selected areas when it is in a position to utilize more troops for this task. The guerrillas will face an especially difficult situation in the level districts of North and Central China, where there are no mountains or other natural hideouts. Two other considerations are the amount of help which the guerrillas may receive from the Soviet Union and the morale in the Chinese nationalist ranks now that Hankow has been lost.

The Japanese and Chinese views, as expressed by representative leaders in various walks of life, may be summed up as follows:

Japan's View

"We are not cherishing the illusion that the fall of Hankow will mean the immediate collapse and surrender of the Chinese Nationalist Government. We are prepared, if necessary, for a war lasting many years. But there is strong reason to believe that the fall of Hankow will be a more decisive blow to Chiang Kai-shek than the capture of Nanking or of Suchow.

"For one thing it will cut China in half, severing rail communication between the parts of the country north and south of the Yangtze River. Taken in connction with the parallel campaign against Canton, the fall of Hankow will close China's door to the outside world. Cut off from communication with the outside world, pushed away from the railways (China's entire network of railways is virtually in our hands), the Chiang Kai-shek regime will lose much of its power of resistance and its national character. It will degenerate into a mere local administration, which we can afford to disregard.

"Now that Hankow has been taken, we expect there will be a gradual filtering back of Chinese into the regions under our control. We shall be able to devote more troops to the suppression of guerrilla warfare, and in many cases we can recruit and use Chinese police—under proper supervision.

"Even now the situation of the railway lines in occupied territory is not so anarchical as is generally believed. Regular trains are running between Nanking and Shanghai. The new Chinese administration at Nanking with its own forces has made a good start in suppressing banditry in the Lake Tei region. The fall of Hankow has raised the prestige of the Chinese Governments which are friendly to Japan. Establishment of order will proceed rapidly in those districts which are economically most important.

"We do not anticipate the emergence of a strong unified Chinese Government, at least in the near future. A more probable form of organization is a loose federation of the existing regimes in Peiping, Nanking, Inner Mongolia, and the one which will come into existence for Central China."

China's View

"The fall of Hankow will have no more effect on China's will to resistance, or on the ultimate issue of the war than the previous much publicized Japanese successes at Nanking and Suchow. China's morale has been going up, not down, with the prolongation of the war.

"What is fundamentally significant is not the loss of this or that place under the pressure of Japanese technical military superiority, but the united will of more than 400,000,000 Chinese, including those in Manchuria, to resist Japanese domination. The Japanese have been unable to consolidate the territory behind their advanced lines. Chinese guerrillas come up to the very suburbs of Shanghai, Peiping, and Tientsin.

"No Chinese of any prestige or popular following has joined the Japanese puppet governments. The excesses of the Japanese troops in Nanking and other captured cities and the ferocious air raids have stiffened the people in their resistance.

"We cannot meet the Japanese in the open field on equal terms. But we are learning to fight better as the war goes on. Japanese casualties before Hankow have reached a much higher figure than their losses in the Suchow operation.

"The Japanese may proceed from Canton to Lanchow and Sian, in the Northwest. But these advances will be hollow victories; the Japanese Army will be constantly weakened by guerrilla attacks on overextended lines of communication.

"Japan is spending three dollars to our one on the war in China; it must also carry the burden of competitive arming on land with the Soviet Union, on sea with America and Great Britain. Any change in the international situation will be to our advantage; America, Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union all have reason, in their own interests, to help us. On the other hand Germany and Italy will not give Japan any positive aid in the Far East.

"If we get foreign aid, even of an indirect kind, such as the stoppage of foreign war materials shipments to Japan, the war will be ended more quickly. But with or without foreign aid we shall win in the long run. We can outlast Japan morally, economically, financially and in the long range military outlook as well."

By a Staff Artist

Status of Warfare in China

Shaded portions show positions occupied by Japanese. Silhouettes of soldiers indicate major location of guerrilla operations. Battleship and airplane indicate Japanese naval and bombing operations.

Lawrence of Arabia Is Guide To China's Student Guerrillas

SIAN, China (AP)—Chinese guerrilla commanders believe they can continue their Indian tactics for years, thus forcing the Japanese to spend an extra billion yen a year in its campaign to conquer China.

A sample of guerrilla fighting witnessed by this correspondent showed the Japanese firing their machine guns and artillery day and night at apparently empty fields, because the guerrillas were hidden in the wheat stalks.

Japanese airplanes came but found no visible targets for their bombs. Both north and south of the city, railroad tracks had been torn up. One military train had been derailed.

The guerrillas cannot recapture the railways or the large cities, but by a process of attrition, the Chinese hope to wear down the Japanese power in a prolonged war.

School and College Soldiers

A trip through guerrilla country showed the majority of these guerrillas to be of the age of American high school and college students, thin but wiry, poorly dressed and poorly armed. Their one insuperable asset was their reckless enthusiasm.

The "brain trust" for these guerrillas operating on the plains south of Peiping, is not composed of Chiang Kai-shek's German trained cadets, but of Peiping University students, boys who wore silk gowns before the war but who now dress in the same homespun cotton which the ordinary guerrilla privates wear.

The collegians are amateur strategists. The highest monthly salary among them is 90 cents American money.

At their headquarters there was a copy of Lawrence's "Seven Pillars of Wisdom," translated into Chinese and used as a source book on guerrilla warfare.

The guerrilla "brain trust" includes a handful of veterans from the Manchurian volunteers, men with seven years experience of fighting, now called the Eighth Route Army.

Train Wreck Specialty

Specialized work of organizing train wrecks, removing rails and chopping down telephone poles has been taken up by two Chinese scholars, at the potential daily expense of nearly 5,000 yen to the Japanese Army.

This system of wrecking was employed until May, 1938, when the Japanese began running light armored cars over the line early each morning to spot the points tampered with during the previous night.

Dummy rail spikes, therefore, are substituted for steel pins removed, making it almost impossible for the Japanese to discover the mischief. This device is said to have accounted for 30 derailments south of Peiping in the past three months.

Much of the guerrilla's time is spent in organizing the carrying off of rails and telephone wire. This is considered a part of China's economic resistance, which its sponsors believe will result in an increasingly heavy drain on Japan's finances.

Farmers "Plant" Rails

Some 200 farmers in a village near Paoting agreed to devote two nights a week to demolition work under the direction of guerrilla officers. In one night they can remove 10 rails, carry them two miles inland and bury them in a corn field. They can also chop down a mile (28 poles) of telephone standards and carry off insulators and wire.

For such a night's work the Japanese engineering office receives a replacement order for 3,100 pounds of steel rails, 240 spikes and screws, 10 fish plates, telephone poles and wire. Total replacement cost is yen 4,780.60, according to estimates supplied by the Lung Hai railway engineering office in Sian.

Heartened by the success of these activities, the Chinese authorities have sent 2,000 agents into the field to organize all farmers in the railway zones for this work.

Japanese Tactics

To meet this threat the Japanese have built steel garrison houses at every bridge of any size. Behind their sandbag and barbed wire barricades Japanese soldiers stand guard day and night. Japanese agents have organized a corps of unarmed Chinese farmers who are forced to patrol the railways at night and threatened with execution unless they report the demolition work of the guerrillas.

In many places, however, the farmers have reported after they have helped the guerrillas destroy the tracks.

In Shantung the Japanese use searchlights at some stations, but this system is prohibitively costly and impractical where villages are more than five miles apart.

The weakness of the Japanese in defending the railways is their insufficient garrison strength, and their unwillingness to risk casualties by venturing from their fortresses at night.

Shanghai admits lack of effectiveness thus far but looks for wider campaign to develop.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 11 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, with a group of Soviet Russian advisers, more than 100 new tanks, recently Russian-strengthened artillery, and troops withdrawn from the Hankow area, has chosen southern Hunan Province in which to make a new stand against Japanese invasion.

The Chinese are taking up new positions in Hunan, south and southwest of Hankow, General Chiang's former stronghold. He is striving to avoid positional warfare for which the Japanese with their superior equipment are better fitted. He is expected to push guerrilla tactics.

The Chinese will have an air base in Yunnan, southwesternmost Province of China, where American instructors are training young airmen to expand the small but effective force of Russian-equipped and manned planes.

With an estimated six-month supply of munitions and a practically unlimited reservoir of manpower, General Chiang believes the Chinese will be able slowly to wear down the Japanese.

By Randall Gould

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—The fall of Hankow has brought a noticeable stiffening of both parties.

It would be a mistake to exclude the chance that the Japanese may put out peace feelers, and that there would be Chinese willing to meet such feelers cautiously, but since the sole basis of peace talk from the Japanese side thus far has been a virtual surrender on the part of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, there has never been much advance.

It would clearly be folly for Japan to press on indefinitely into the western hinterland beyond Hankow. That points to a period of "digging in" on various vital portions of the vast areas under occupation. From the Chinese point of view, plans reported here are based on such a theory by the Japanese. The Chinese high command is understood to have contemplated the strengthening of guerrilla warfare to weaken Japan's grip on what the Japanese are spread over so thinly.

"Guerrillas" Limited

That the guerrilla warfare thus far practiced by the Chinese has not come up to expectations is clear, although much has been made of certain more successful aspects, notably in the northwest areas, where the Chinese Communists have achieved much co-operation with the peasant masses. But upon the whole it is troublesome yet not significant.

It is often said that "the Japanese occupy vast areas but hold only the lines of communications," but that is precisely what they have set out to do, in general. They want the main lines first, and will work out from there. It had been expected by many supporters of the Chinese that as the Japanese were spread thinner, the Chinese would increasingly harass them by constantly breaking the lines of communications, but this has not been the case. Some difficulties have been caused, but nowhere what might have been expected by the large forces of armed men known to be available. The Nanking-Shanghai railway now operates trains on a regular six-hour schedule, with various graded accommodations available, although it requires a Japanese permit to buy a ticket to ride on the line. Other railways are more bothered by the guerrillas, but there is now nothing to compare with Lawrence's famous operations against the Turks in Arabia.

If Japan tries an "undeclared peace" policy, it is forecast by Chinese sources that the National Government will intensify the guerrilla tactics. Hankow has not really controlled the guerrillas, it appears, but Chungking, the new capital, would take a different attitude, once the major problem of frontal attacks subsided. And there is still reason to feel that active Government participation in guerrilla operations might, in view of the tremendous territory occupied by the Japanese, make their undeclared peace a very precarious business. It is entirely within the range of possibility that a situation might be created without precedent in world history.

Precedent in Manchuria

Unfortunately the present situation has a precedent in Manchuria, where the Japanese at first had a great deal of trouble in maintaining any grip on communications, but where they are now unquestionably in full charge despite the fact that both guerrillas and bandits continue to give trouble, and the additional fact that their occupation is not yet financially profitable. China is expensive to Japan, but each side in the struggle is having to face the fact that neither has approached the financial breakdown so confidently forecast, each for the other. Both feel strain but neither is ready to quit, or anything near it.

The Chinese have not, of course, abandoned hope that the League decision for sanctions in theory and America's inclination to revise the Neutrality Act may come to something spelling solid support for their projected guerrilla onslaughts. As matters stand, however, it looks like a long, muddled situation, wasteful and destructive to both China and Japan, with any sort of peace—declared or otherwise—a peace in name only for a long while to come.

Japanese Trend

By a Jan. 16 declaration, Japan formally suspended recognition of the Chiang Kai-shek regime as a factor with which to deal save in the role of a policing mechanism. With Hankow gone, there will be an accentuated tendency by Tokyo to treat General Chiang as a sort of super-bandit or at any rate a mere Provincial warlord. Every effort will be made to emphasize the supreme importance of the Chinese regimes backed by Japan, which will be represented as the spontaneous outcome of Chinese popular revolt against General Chiang.

That this has not already been done, as previously in Manchukuo, is solely due to the fact that the "puppet" officials are in constant and justified suspicion of assassination and quite unable even to make public appearances, much less perform any governing functions with the semblance of popular support. But the Japanese are convinced that this will change, as time goes on, and they also hope that there will be an increasing tendency for good men to join these regimes and displace the admittedly inept and sometimes downright disreputable elements with which the Japanese reluctantly had to content themselves at the outset.

One ray of hope shines for the American, British, or other foreigners in China. That is, that some of the military and naval restrictions on free movement through the country, reopening of normal trade channels, foreign ships' use of the Tsingtao wharves and the Yangtze River, will be relaxed in the effort to show that the war is over. Actually the war will not be over but it is a case of the wish being father to the thought, and possibly to some concrete action.

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Palestine Conference Project Questioned by Paris Cabinet

By a Staff Artist

Areas affected by unofficial proposals for a federated group of autonomous states as solution to Palestine question. Map shows existing boundaries as plan is as yet too indefinite to outline exact frontiers of proposed federation.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 10—International difficulties are arising over the proposed Palestine conference. Foremost among them is the fact that France which does not relinquish its mandate over Syria until next year fears that the result of calling the neighboring Arab States into consultation on the Palestine issue may lead to a proposal for some kind of an Arab federation.

This might give a decided impetus to the Pan-Arab movement which has been causing the French increasing trouble in recent years including serious disturbances in Tunis and Algeria this summer.

Open French opposition to a federal solution might have serious repercussions in North Africa, and it is therefore considered unlikely that the French Government will send a representative to the conference, although the terms of the British Government's statement are taken to mean that French participation would be welcome.

Although neither the British Government's statement of policy nor the Woodhead report contains any hint of a proposal for an Arab federation based on Palestine there are grounds for believing that a plan on these lines has been under consideration. A scheme of this kind was adumbrated some time ago by Sir Arnold Wilson, Member of Parliament and former British Commissioner at the Persian Gulf.

Sir Arnold points out that the Arabs call Palestine South Syria and that these regions have been an economic-political unit for centuries until separated after the World War when the mandate for North Syria was given to France and that at South Syria to Britain. He therefore urged the formation of "Federal Syria" comprising three autonomous Arab states, one Christian, one Jewish, and a state under joint Anglo-French guarantee.

Rejects Bid to U. S.

LONDON, Nov. 10 (AP)—Britain's Colonial Secretary yesterday refused to accept a suggestion that the United States be invited to attend the proposed conference between Arab and Jewish leaders over the future of Palestine.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary for Colonies and for Dominions, said in the House of Commons that the British Government was in communication with Egypt, Iraq, Syria, Yemen, and Transjordan—Palestine's Arab-inhabited neighbors—about the conference.

But when Maj. Harry Lewis Nathan, Opposition Laborite, pointed out that the United States had a contractual interest in Palestine and asked if this was not grounds for inviting the United States, Mr. MacDonald disagreed.

"If we should start on that it would be very difficult to know where to draw the line,' said the Colonial Secretary.

The debate concerned the Government's announcement yesterday that plans for partitioning of the Holy Land had been abandoned and that a Jew-Arab conference would be summoned for December or January.

Three Factors Help to Explain French Diplomacy

(Continued from Page 1)

many was turning out at least 450 latest type planes monthly. France was barely able to manufacture 60 in all and Britain an estimated 120. Finally the English anti-aircraft defense was far from ready and in France defense of cities and civilian populations was almost non-existent. For instance it was impossible for any ordinary citizen in Paris to obtain a single gas mask during the September crisis.

But if M. Bonnet played a major role in events leading up to Munich, it is emphatically M. Daladier who is undisputed chief in France's new foreign policy of rapprochement with Germany and Italy. It is an open secret in France that for nearly a decade M. Daladier has dreamed of going down in history as the man who brought about Franco-German

Daladier in Saddle

understanding.

Munich offered him the prospect of achieving this ambition. His personal contact there with two dictators encouraged him in this hope, for M. Daladier is not only the sole French leader who has had such first-hand contact but is perhaps the only one whose energetic, direct temperament coincides somewhat with theirs.

Besides, the simple hard fact is that France has really no longer any choice in the matter of foreign policy. For 20 years after the World War, France's diplomatic action was based on its famous network of pacts and alliances, linked to the League and designed to encircle Germany. But this policy cracked when France itself missed the chance of making the League Covenant and the collective security system work against Italy in the Ethiopian affair; it sagged badly when Herr Hitler reoccupied the Rhineland; and it crumbled into ruins when Austrian absorption was followed by the sacrifice of Czechoslovakia.

The only remaining pillar of French policy is the Franco-British Entente. But in practice this Entente Cordiale now means that France must follow closer than ever in the footsteps of Britain's policy, under the penalty of being separated from England and finding itself isolated at last in accordance with Herr Hitler's plan for crushing France as outlined in "Mein Kampf."

Thus so long as Britain follows Mr. Chamberlain's policy of co-operation with Germany and Italy, France cannot do otherwise. Furthermore the French still nurse hopes of being able to break up the Rome-Berlin axis.

Finally there is another important factor which cannot be ignored though it would be at least premature to overemphasize its importance so far. The new French trend toward collaboration with Fascist and National Socialist dictatorships is in part—it is too soon to say how great a part—a reflection of the strongly nationalistic and violently anti-Communist current within France itself. This embryonic pro-Fascist political trend in France will have to be closely watched because if it is not checked it may eventually grow to have incalculable effects on the future European scene.

Radio 'Martin Raid' Brings $50,000 Suit

LOS ANGELES, Calif. (AP)—Claiming she suffered a nervous shock by listening to a radiocast describing an imaginary invasion from Mars, Sara E. Collins filed suit Nov. 10 for $50,000 damages against the Columbia Broadcasting System of California and others.

Attorney Oliver Hickey, who filed the suit, described Miss Collins as a stage actress who had been a radio performer at one time.

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Swing of Youth To Conservatism Noted on Campus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—More participation in winter sports, in folk dances rather than modern ballroom dancing, and in other activities which both young men and women can enjoy together was urged here recently by Herbert Smith, principal of the Francis W. Parker School, at a conference of the Chicago Association for Child Study and Parent Education.

Both parents and teachers were advised to interest young folks in "more sound and sane living," but Mr. Smith emphasized that there is a definite swing toward more conservatism in the moral patterns of college-age folks today.

A revival of more wholesome fun is seen in the return of the square dance to some eastern college campuses, he said, and in the introduction of winter sports parties, in which all can participate. These activities are having their effect in social and academic life of many students, it was pointed out.

Greater Security

Moreover, the so-called "lost generation" of the depression is finding itself, and young folks are confronted with opportunities offering greater security, it was brought out in the conference.

Progressive education receives some credit in the fitting of young folks into society, even though it may not be a panacea for all difficulties. "Progressive education has shaped schools to follow society," declared Mr. Smith. "It is no mere coincidence that the growth of progressive education in this country has followed the moving of families from farms to cities.

The question of competition in schools was a theme running through the conference. Several educators took the stand that competition in games and athletics is good for young folks while others asserted a better atmosphere and environment was established in both schools and camps when no highly-competitive standards were set.

The general trend in most schools is away from the old system of giving grades and urging youngsters to excel others in examination marks, Mr. Smith said. Students are treated more as individuals traveling along separate roads rather than vying with each other in a race.

The popcorn ball or sack of candy a child formerly received when he recited the multiplication tables without a mistake or went to the head of the line in the spelling bee no longer are awarded in progressive schools as rewards for achievement, it was pointed out. Letters from three of the most exacting educational institutions stated that the "competitive idea in schools is decreasing."

Adoption of slogan

In fact, the greatest criticism of schools in general when progressive education first was introduced, it was pointed out by Dr. Smith, was the fact that there was too much "adverse discipline" and "too many prizes given out." It was these two features which Col. Francis Parker deprecated when he came to Chicago from Quincy, Mass. and introduced progressive education in the Middle West, it was said.

The reaction against punishment and prizes laid the foundation for some of the basic principles of progressive education and led to slogans like "learning through doing" and the "doctrine of interest in school work," it was revealed.

In spite of present criticism of progressive education for some shortcomings, graduates of progressive-education schools recently have shown they are on a par with those from the more traditional schools.

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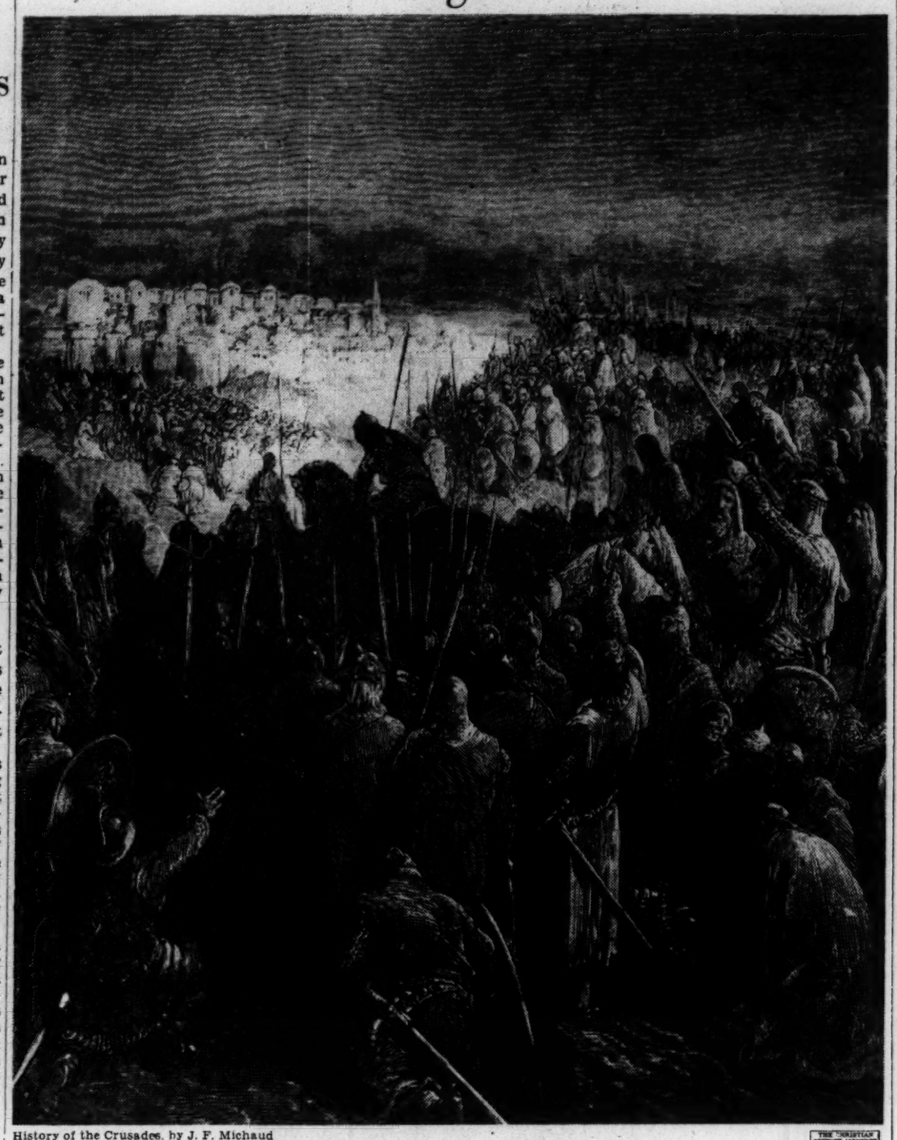

History of the Crusades, by J. F. Michaud

Enthusiasm of Crusaders at the First View of Jerusalem, by Gustave Doré

Links in Christianity's Chain

Crusades Spread Civilization, But Failed to Free Holy Land From Islam, Which Regained Its Dominance Until Loss in World War

By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Thirty-fifth of 56 Articles

Scholars generally agree that the Crusades were one of the strangest phenomena of the Middle Ages, a period noted for its many bizarre happenings. They were pre-eminently a product of the times. Many conditions in the social life of the period combined to make possible an enterprise upon the immense scale of these semi-religious pilgrimages. By the eleventh century, mass movements of the people, like the advent of the German tribes in middle Europe, had for the time ceased. There remained, however, a spirit of restlessness, springing from the unsettled condition of the Christian world. There was lacking only an occasion sufficiently appealing to translate this mental atmosphere into action.

For centuries Christian pilgrims had been seeking remission of their sins through a visit to the Holy Sepulcher in Jerusalem. The city and surrounding territory had been in the hands of the Moslems since 638. It followed that the reception accorded to the visiting pilgrims from Western Europe varied with the spirit of the immediate ruler there. When, toward the end of the eleventh century, the Seljuk Turks gained control in the Holy City, the pilgrims were badly treated and, upon return to the West, told harrowing tales of their hardships.

These stories, oft repeated, stirred deep resentment among the Christian leaders. It was the spark needed to touch off the latent forces poised for an adventure, especially where Christian faith was involved. Should not the Holy Sepulcher and the land where our Lord lived and taught, be rescued from the hands of infidels? This question gained in earnestness and significance as the tales of brutality multiplied.

Furthermore, Alexius I, Emperor at Constantinople, convinced of his inability to cope with the situation, in 1095, called upon Pope Urban II in Rome for assistance. It is significant of Alexius' lack of confidence in the Roman Emperor, that the appeal was not made to him but rather to the head of the Church. The appeal was not in vain. The Pope, deeply impressed, addressed a synod at Clermont in November of that year, in an appeal that had tremendous consequences. Among the thousands of bishops, abbots, clergy, and laymen assembled, it stirred an intense desire to have part in the release of the Holy Land from the unholy Moslems. Fired by the Pope's words, many of those present took the message afield, repeating it with telling eloquence.

Different Purposes in Response

The intense appeal of the Pope's words arose in no slight degree from the character of the promise of reward to those who should enlist in the holy cause. Sins would be remitted and eternal life gained by having part in the enterprise. The response was enthusiastic. Poverty, love of adventure, the prospect of material gain, desire to escape from unhappy surroundings, added to intense Christian convictions on the part of many, combined to stir a great mass to answer the call.

There is no doubt that with the leaders of the Crusades there was, for the most part, a deep-seated desire to relieve the situation in Jerusalem. They were actuated by a high purpose, grounded in a sense of true, spiritual obligation. But it seemed inevitable that the ranks should be swelled by a horde of camp followers prompted by anything but a holy purpose. Surely the masses of that day were not more enlightened than those of the twentieth century!

No royal personages headed the First Crusade. Peter the Hermit and Walter the Penniless were outstanding figures in its development, although their leadership did not reach to the successful culmination of the enterprise. The followers they inspired were from the poor and untrained in military science. Godfrey de Bouillon, a French Knight, with his brother raised and led large armies. From other parts of France came armies also led by knights of distinction. From Italy, Lorraine, and Belgium swarmed other forces, all of which converged upon Constantinople in the winter of 1096-7, much to the perturbation of Alexius. The response to his call so far exceeded his expectations as to quite embarrass him. The city was overrun with the undisciplined hordes.

In the spring of 1097, Nicaea was taken from the Turks, and the way opened through Asia Minor, but not without stiff fighting. After a protracted siege, Antioch also fell. Not until June, 1099, however, did the armies reach Jerusalem. The city, a few weeks later, was captured by the Crusaders. Cruel slaughter of the inhabitants followed. The spirit of the Nazarene's teachings did not keep those engaged in what they regarded as a holy mission from dealing most cruelly with those who resisted them on the march, or in the captured towns. A Moslem army from Egypt undertook to retake the city, but failed. The triumph of the Crusaders was quite complete.

Civil Government Reorganized

Godfrey de Bouillon was made Protector of the Holy Sepulcher. Upon his death in 1100, he was succeeded by his brother who, having established a Latin principality in Edessa, became King under the title of Baldwin I. For purposes of civil government, the country was divided and placed under the rule of feudal lords. For ecclesiastical purposes, it was organized into several bishoprics and archbishoprics. Monasteries were set up and a patriarchate under the authority of the Roman Church was established. Thus did the Western Church gain something of strength and prestige above her Eastern rival.

A notable incident in this crusade was the development of military orders. The Templars derived their name from their location near the Temple grounds. Later the Knights of St. John became rivals of the older order. After the capture of Jerusalem and its organization under military rule, the majority of the crusading host returned to their homelands, and the status quo was maintained for nearly two-score years.

The situation, however, was but temporary. In 1144, Edessa was captured by the Moslems. As this appeared to endanger the Christians' hold of Jerusalem, the news aroused the West, and immediately a new Crusade was projected. At this time the special privileges offered to all participants were extended. Not only was forgiveness of sins promised, but absolution was assured for all transgressions committed by those engaged in the holy mission. In addition, all debts of Crusaders were to be canceled.

This last provision attracted many nobles who were grievously burdened with obligations they had little prospect of lifting. Into this enterprise plunged Bernard of Clairvaux, an impressive and inspiring preacher, ardent churchman and zealous Christian. Louis VII of France yielded to the persuasion of Bernard, as did also Emperor Conrad III of Germany.

Second Crusade Fruitless

By 1147 the military forces were ready for the enterprise, but the enthusiasm and zeal of the previous crusade were lacking. On the long march the ranks were sadly depleted, so that only a remnant reached Palestine. An unwise attack upon Damascus failed, an outcome for which the West held the East largely responsible. Thus was the breach between Latin and Greek again widened. The Second Crusade accomplished nothing in liberating the Holy Land.

Toward the end of the twelfth century dissensions which had developed among the Moslems were largely composed through the efforts of a truly great leader, a Kurdish general, Saladin by name. Under his leadership the followers of Allah were united and succeeded in recapturing most of the territory held by the Crusaders. Even Jerusalem itself was taken, news of which greatly stirred the West.

As a result of this, in 1189 a new Crusade was projected and elaborate preparations were made. Three well-equipped armies were prepared, one under the leadership of Emperor Frederick Barbarossa of Germany, the greatest military leader of that period. The French contingent was headed by King Philip Augustus, and the English forces were under the inspiring leadership of King Richard, "Coeur de Lion." As Barbarossa lost his life on the way, most of his forces returned to Germany. Dissension arose between the remaining leaders, and Philip returned to look after political difficulties in France. This weakened the expedition so that little was accomplished. Acre was retaken, but Jerusalem was left in the hands of the Moslems.

The Fourth Crusade, which followed in the early years of the thirteenth century, was of much less impressive proportions. Its forces were gathered largely from northern France and Flanders. Experience had taught the leaders that with Egypt in the hands of the Moslems, they had little hope of taking and holding Palestine. Consequently a bargain was made with Venice for transport, across the Mediterranean to their goal. The price paid to the Venetians was the defeat of an enemy in Hungary. This the Crusaders accomplished, but a larger enterprise was broached.

Alexius III of Constantinople had been deposed as Emperor. He offered a large reward to the Crusaders to remove the usurper. Pope Innocent in Rome was opposed to this enterprise, but his opposition was not effective. The usurper was dethroned easily enough, but when Alexius was unable to meet his promise of large reward, trouble arose. Venetians joined with the Crusaders in looting the city, even removing the sacred relics of the Greek Church for transport to Rome. As a result, the Greek Church in a measure fell under the domination of the Pope in Rome; and the breach was further widened.

Other efforts to recover the Holy Land from rule of Islam were made. One was known as the Children's Crusade. Thousands of children gathered under the leadership of a shepherd boy from France and a young German. After much hardship, these deluded children were for the most part sold into slavery in Egypt.

The desire to expel the invader from the Holy City still persisted. Finally, Frederick II, although excommunicated by Pope Gregory IX, for what he thought was desertion from a holy purpose, made a successful treaty with the Sultan of Egypt by which possession was gained of Jerusalem, Bethlehem, and Nazareth. But possession was temporary, and in 1244 the armies of the Moslems again seized the holy places and were not dislodged therefrom until taken by Allenby in the World War.

Holy Land Not Released

Two more efforts were made to accomplish the purpose of the Crusades, one led by a French king, another by a son of Edward I of England. But nothing permanent was accomplished toward the gaining of the Christians' desire, for which so many lives had been lost and so much treasure expended. The zest for Crusades vanished by the end of the thirteenth centry.

From the viewpoint of the chief object of the Crusades they were a failure. The Holy Land was not released. It cannot be denied, however, that the progress of civilization which distinguished the period was substantial. To this the Crusades contributed indirectly if not directly. Acquaintance with new countries expanded trade. The horizon of the people of the West was lifted. They learned much of the culture of the East, its art, commerce, trade, industries, and history. This wider outlook increased intercommunication between the various peoples involved, and in consequence much of the hatred and distrust mutually entertained was dissipated. As they became better acquainted, intercommunication became easier. Thus they came to share each other's progressive ideas, and civilization advanced.

There are scholars who insist that the twelfth century was one of the most important in the awakening of the people from gross materialism to love for something higher and better. Failure in the Crusades did not stop, but rather stimulated this progress. The Christian movement was losing something of its leaden weights. Truth was at work in overcoming the wickedness of mortals. Strong links in the chain of Christianity were being forged.

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U. S. Urged to Lead World in Drive for Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — "Never has the United States been in a better position to lead the march toward world peace and rehabilitation than today," declared Clark M. Eichelberger, Director of the League of Nations Association in an interview here at the 23rd annual Congress of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches.

Mr. Eichelberger maintained that because the people of the United States are today better informed on world affairs than people in any other nation, and because the American public for the first time is beginning to realize that this country cannot remain wholly "isolationist," the United States is in the position to be a "good neighbor to the troubled nations of the world" and "to thereby strengthen its own position by helping to maintain peace."

Mr. Eichelberger held that, in his opinion, it would not be long before a combined economic-disarmament conference would be called. He holds this opinion, he said, "because only by approaching this world crisis from a common sense—and therefore an economic—standpoint can the nations individually and collectively prevent a world collapse."

"All the nations of the world should be invited to this conference —including the totalitarian states," he maintained, "with the sole purpose of joining together to save themselves. If the dictator nations refuse to co-operate, the democracies should go ahead and reach an economic agreement among themselves, and then tell the dictatorships that they are welcome if and when these dictators will accept equal responsibility, and give up their policy of totalitarian bargaining."

The reason he believes such a plan would be successful Mr. Eichelberger declared, was that the democracies of the world have 95 per cent of the world's gold, and more than 50 per cent of the world's shipping and raw material," excellent armaments with which to unite to preserve world harmony."

Because the people of the United States are realizing this, the League of Nations Association director contended the United States would again begin to re-examine the problem of "a" League of Nations. He said it was his belief that as long as the United States remained aloof "in such a time as this when the democracies and the minorities of the world are looking to us for inspiration and leadership" there could be no permanent world peace.

"The United States will come to aid the organization of a new and revitalized League of Nations, whether by that name or another, if it takes 50 years," he asserted. "And such a body will never be wholly successful nor will the world be safe until the United States does join.'"

League Covenant

Mr. Eichelberger compared the present League and its covenant in the scheme of things today with the early American Articles of Confederation. "Like the Constitution of the United States," he said, "the new constitution of the world co-operating powers will evolve from the mistakes and trials of the first League. I am not discouraged at all by what has happened."

He did express regret, however, that the British and French Governments did not withstand "Hitler's bluff." Mr. Eichelberger said in reviewing the events leading up to the Munich Peace (he was in Czechoslovakia, Germany and Geneva at that time) that high Czech officials had told him shortly before the capitulation that they fully depended on and expected Britain and France to stay by them even though war came.

Asked why the Czechs did not attempt to hold their country through resort to arms Mr. Eichelberger advanced the theory that Czechoslovakia's closest friends turned out to be its greatest stumbling block, and that diplomatic commitments forstalled any attempt that might have given Hitler some of Czechoslovakia and some of his long-lost colonies, but would still have enabled the Czech democracy to remain.

Economic Action

"The Peace of Munich," Mr. Eichelberger declared, "has been the incentive for the people of the United States, and the other democracies, to urge on their government more strongly than before that unity of economic (as opposed to physical) action with other nations be instituted as a definite 'must' in our foreign policy."

Mr. Eichelberger was one of the speakers at the World Alliance Congress which closed here Armistice Day.

The Alliance has branches in 33 nations of the world and includes, in its scope and purpose to turn to religion as the basis of world peace, the organizations of the Protestants, Jews and Roman Catholic faiths.

More than 2,000 delegates from all parts of the United States and some from Europe attended.

Roosevelt Praises Efforts for Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco, Nov. 11

In a special message to the 23rd annual "Goodwill Congress" of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches meeting here, President Roosevelt praised the "wise practical way" the Alliance is persuing towards "carrying out the principles and aims of the good neighbor policy."

President Roosevelt's greeting was addressed to Bishop G. Ashton Oldham, of Albany, New York—President of the World Alliance, American Council. The President wrote:

"My dear Bishop Oldham,

"I was much interested to read your letter of Oct. 18 and to learn of the good work being done by the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches. It seems to me that your organization is truly engaged, in a wise practical way, in carrying out the principles and aims of the good neighbor policy, the importance of which I have frequently had occasion to emphasize."

Actors Ask Curb On Guild Bargaining

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Charges that the Screen Actors' Guild since May, 1937, has collected from its members more than $1,000,000, "most of which has been unlawfully spent save approximately $100,000," were filed with the National Labor Relations Board here Nov. 9 by three Guild members.

The petitioners, representing junior members of the Guild, made up of extra players, are Edward Dahlen, Art Taylor and S. G. Larkin.

They charge the Guild has taken in more than 6,500 members in excess of the number needed by the motion-picture industry, and that senior members and producers have entered into a contract which deprives junior members of their lawful rights.

The petition names 34 studios, as well as the Central Casting Corporation, and asks the Labor Board to cancel the contract and stop producers and senior members from bargaining.

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Try this Macaroni Loaf
Boil 1½ cups elbow Artichoke Macaroni about 9 minutes. Heat 1 cup milk, 4 tbsps. butter—pour over 3 beaten egg yolks. Add 1 cup grated cheese, ⅔ cup bread crumbs, 1 tbsp. chopped parsley, 1 tbsp. chopped pimento, 1 tsp. chopped onion, ½ tsp. salt, ⅛ tsp. pepper. Fold in beaten egg whites. Put in bread pan and bake one hr. in pan of water in moderate oven. Serve with mushrooms or tomato sauce.
Ask for it at your grocer's. If he does not carry it have him write direct to
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New York Auto Show Opens With Greeting by President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—The National Automobile Show opened an eight-day run in the Grand Central Palace here today with 26 exhibitors displaying the latest models of several hundred passenger motorcars, commercial vehicles and chassis, and with several dozen concerns offering the latest in accessories, bodies and servicing equipment.

With a theme of "automobiles for America's progress," the keynotes of this years' show are greater safety, more comfort and continued refinement of lines, rather than the introduction of new and startling designs. New models are much in evidence, but the factor of increased safety is the one being emphasized by exhibitors and salesmen.

In contrast to last year's slow market for automobiles, spokesmen for the show feel that this year will be an exceptionally good one for the great $2,500,000,000 automotive industry. With cars designed both for beauty and to guarantee greater safety and comfort, it is felt that an unusually large proportion of visitors to the show will return home determined to trade in their old model for a later one.

President Sends Greeting

The show opened with a sustained note of optimism. President Roosevelt, in recognition of the industry's important role in the American economic system, sent a message of greeting, saying it was gratifying to him to learn that in starting its 1939 season the automobile manufacturing industry faced a quickening of trade.

The President said:

> This should mean much in the restoration of employment throughout the great band of industries which have a part in the creation of the motor vehicle.
>
> The recurring annual improvement of automobiles is one of the forces which invigorate the pace of business generally. The country looks to industry for progressive contributions and distribution of goods to the greatest number of people. Those made by the automobile affect directly many millions of farmers, workers, and others who operate the millions of vehicles on our roads today.
>
> You have my best wishes for a successful start to the new season in the annual automobile show, opening in New York City, Nov. 11.

Stress Laid on Safety

A survey of exhibits reveals that all automobile makers are laying great stress upon the safety features of their products. All cars have turned to the use of safety glass, some even employing a new type of glass with a center layer of plastic which is stronger and does not require edge sealing. Steel tops have now largely displaced the older fabric forms and chassis parts have been given a general strengthening.

Another tendency, notable in most cars, is toward exteriors which are smooth and free from needless projecting parts, both for appearance sake and for ease in cleaning. Streamline shapes continue, but there has been a leaning in many cases toward narrowing the hood and dropping the radiator grille lower. These changes permit narrow hoods with "prow" of graceful shapes.

There are more headlights recessed in fenders, with glass and bevels curved to continue the fender line unbroken in graceful sweeps.

The recessing of lamps in this way was said to aid road illumination. Many cars have accentuated the sharply sloping body panels covering roomier baggage compartments at the rear.

Running Boards Retreat

Much opening-day comment centered around the discovery that this year's models tend to restrict the size of running boards, some models making them optional. Salesmen are also calling particular attention to the use of new synthetic finishes which are said to be exceedingly hard and enduring, retaining their lustre and fine appearance throughout the life of the car.

Chassis have undergone many refinements with a view to increased riding comfort, greater safety, longer life of parts, greater stiffness of frame, higher power from motors and especially easier and more convenient shifting gears. This latter change is nearly universal and will be extended to many makes which did not have under-wheel shifting last year. Other features that have received marked improvements over last year are transmissions, gears, cooling systems, clutches and springs.

The passenger cars at this show are the Bantam, Buick, Cadillac, Chevrolet, Chrysler, De Soto, Dodge, Graham, Hudson, Hupmobile, La Salle, Nash, Oldsmobile, Packard, Plymouth, Pontiac, Studebaker, and Overland.

Landon to Confer On Methodist Union

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—Alfred M. Landon, Former Governor of Kansas and Republican candidate for President in 1936, was elected Nov. 10 a delegate-at-large to the conference in Kansas City next April to merge all Methodists into a single church organization.

Mr. Landon was elected at a closed meeting of the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church (North). The Bishops also elected seven other delegates:

The Rev. Dr. Ralph E. Diffendorfer of New York, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions; the Rev. Dr. Newton E. Davis of Columbus, Ohio, Executive Secretary of the Board of Hospitals; Dr. John R. Mott of New York; Mrs. Francis J. McConnell of New York, wife of Bishop McConnell; Dr. Georgia Harkness, Professor of Philosophy and Religion at Mount Holyoke College; the Rev. Dr. John L. Seaton, President of Albion (Mich.) College, and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, President of Bethune Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.

Nine other delegates-at-large will be elected later, together with 20 delegates from European missionary fields, and 36 delegates from the country's 18 episcopal areas.

Miami Commissioners Face Recall Election

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—A recall election for three Miami City Commissioners including Mayor Robert W. Williams was ordered Nov. 10 by Circuit Judge H. F. Atkinson.

The Court order, climaxing a seven-month fight, set Dec. 15 as the special election date for Mayor Williams and Commissioners John W. Dubose and Ralph B. Ferguson. The order was signed in response to a taxpayers' suit.

A jury was seated today in Criminal Court to try Mr. Williams, Mr. Dubose and Thomas E. Grady, rate expert, on a charge of soliciting a $250,000 bribe from the Florida Power & Light Co. to settle a rate controversy. Their indictment on these charges led to the recall fight. A bribery charge against Mr. Ferguson was dropped for lack of evidence.

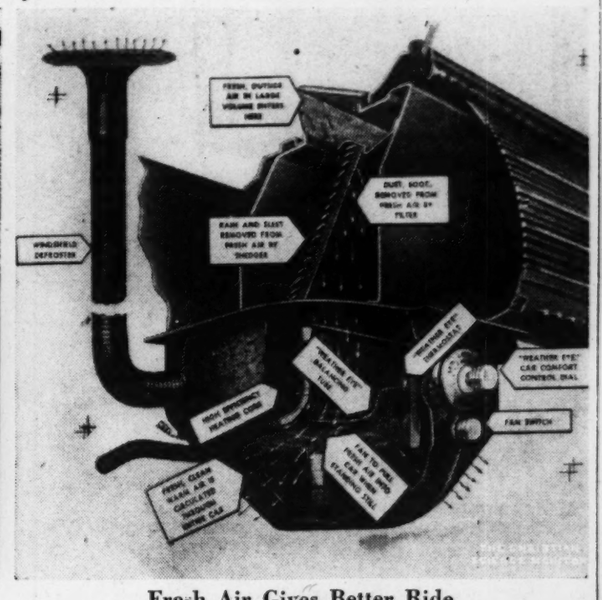
Average U. S. Income

If the total American income was divided evenly among all the 128,000,000 inhabitants, each person would have received $469 or $9 a week, during 1935-36.

New Cars Delight the Eye and Ease the Purse

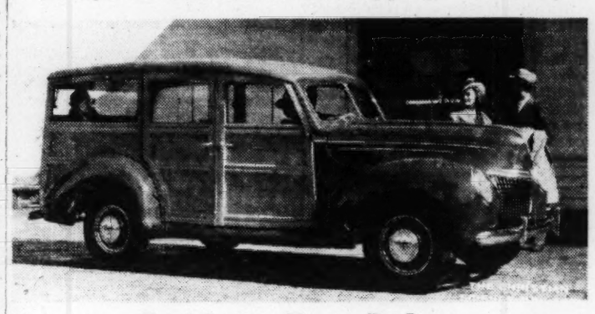
Easier to Watch Speed

New three-spoke steering wheel of Pontiac allows better vision of instrument panel. Gear-shift lever is on steering post just under wheel.


FRESH, OUTSIDE AIR IN LARGE VOLUME ENTERS HERE
DUST, SOOT, REMOVED FROM FRESH AIR BY FILTER
RAIN AND DUST REMOVED FROM FRESH AIR BY SHROUDS
WINDSHIELD DEFROSTER
"WEATHER EYE" CAR COMFORT CONTROL DIAL
FAN SWITCH
FRESH, CLEAN AIR IS CIRCULATED THROUGH CAR

Fresh Air Gives Better Ride

This drawing shows how the Nash "Weather Eye" works. Large quantities of fresh air enter cowl ventilator and are circulated through car.

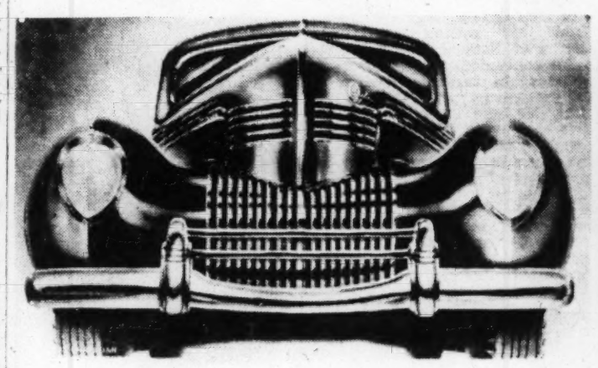


Ford Station Wagon De Luxe

One of two eight-passenger vehicles of this type offered this year by the Ford Company, with body of select grain, hard maple varnished.

Luxury in Oldsmobile Line

Roominess, attractive appointments, the deep cushioned seats of this Series 70 Four-Door Sedan make it one of most favorite models.



Beauty of Radiator Grilles

Chrysler sinks its headlamps into the fenders, widely spaced so as to give lower beams, blending beautifully with the radiator and bumpers.

La Salle Has Controlled Ride

Touring Sedan in La Salle 1939 line is one of five body types designed with distinction for more comfort, more economy and easier control.

Armistice Day Finds World Searching for Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

but sponsoring a vigorous policy of solidarity with Latin America against any potential European influence and tentatively experimenting with an aggressive policy toward Japan in the Far East.

The emphasis on rearmament has been laid by others from President down through most State Department officials. The suggestion that France and Britain have sustained a serious diplomatic defeat has come from others. But it remained for General Pershing who because of age and rank enjoys special privileges of freedom of expression to state this thesis so boldly.

In same quarters the idea of obligation to defend the hemisphere is already being toned down. So much has been said about it of recent weeks that Argentina, for one, has shown signs of disturbance. But it remains nevertheless the tone of post-Munich Washington expressed more concisely today by General Pershing than by any previous high official here.

Pershing Advises Arms

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—American heavy guns roared, shells whistled through the mist, German shells shrieked overhead—then, of a sudden, unbelievable silence. It was 11 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 11, 1918.

In Washington on the same day the voice of Woodrow Wilson lifted to the Congress:

"The war thus comes to an end."

Throughout the nation millions observed solemnly today the twentieth anniversary of the close of that war. For the first time it was a national holiday, so created at the last session of Congress.

President Roosevelt, Col. Fulgencio Batista, head of the Cuban Army, and Gen. John J. Pershing were among the dignitaries accepting invitations to memorial ceremonies at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. The occasion brought a statement on public affairs from General Pershing, who led the American forces in France.

"The situation in the world today," he said, "is as menacing as at any critical time in history. Not only from beyond the Atlantic do these dangers threaten the Americas. Moreover, we are the natural protectors of the freedom of this hemisphere, and we cannot escape our obligation." He advocated an adequate, thoroughly trained and equipped army, supported by a mobilized industry. His statement was issued while Army and Navy officials were outlining the largest peacetime budget ever to be presented to Congress. It is estimated to be about $1,300,000,000.

To meet what he described as the requirements of national defense "promptly and without excitement," General Pershing said, "is, in my opinion, the most important duty that confronts the American people on this twentieth anniversary of the Armistice.

"The performance of that duty should preserve our peace, and if that proves impossible will enable us to be secure behind our defenses. More than this, it will bring home to other Governments our strength, and will pave the way for reduction in armaments, which is the wish of all of us who hate war.

"The Armistice 20 years ago ended the greatest war in history. We in America are proud of the record of our armies in that terrific struggle, and we cherish the memory that they were the decisive factor in the defeat of the common enemy.

"The lessons of the war, with all its appalling loss of human life and its cost and its threat to the very existence of our civilization, stand out plainly before us."

England Pays Homage

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP) — Britain honored her soldier dead today, mindful of two wars—one that ended two decades ago and one that did not break out last month.

King George VI led the nation in the World War Armistice Day service at the foot of the Cenotaph in Whitehall.

Trenches near by and along his route to the Cenotaph, hastily dug in parks in the last days of September, were reminders of the war that did not start—evaded by the Munich Agreement to let Germany have her way in Czechoslovakia.

The giant rearmament plants, with the rest of industry, observed at 11 a. m. the two-minute memorial of silence—then rushed on to prepare British defenses against the day when war danger may arise again.

King George, accompanied by Queen Elizabeth, went to Whitehall shortly before 11 to place a wreath at the foot of the soldier memorial, where all night long flowers and wreaths had been sent.

The Queen, Queen Mother Mary and the Duchess of Kent watched from an upper balcony of Whitehall's Home Office. Soldiers formed a square about the Cenotaph, with men of the navy, airforce, army and ex-service men marching in the memorial procession.

Paris Takes Precautions

PARIS, Nov. 11 (AP)—Thousands of steel helmeted Mobile Guards patrolled Paris today with strict orders to stop any war veterans' demonstration for a "public safety" cabinet.

The presence of the Mobile Guards, carrying carbines over their shoulders, and extra squads of police gave the capital an air akin to that which saw the World War end in the armistice 20 years ago.

Pomp and martial music, highlighted in a massive military parade past the tomb of the unknown soldier, found Frenchmen of all stations calling for a new regime to strengthen the nation in the face of Nazi Germany's rise to power from defeat in 1918.

Veterans' organizations have declared a government above political parties and with great power is needed if France is to mend her finances and economic system and regains a strong diplomatics and military position in Europe.

Thousands of veterans from Paris and the Provinces were ready to answer the call of their leaders should they carry through plans to ask President Lebrun to turn Premier Daladier out of office for this "public safety" government.

German Observance

BERLIN (AP)—Isolated references in newspapers comprised the German observance of Armistice Day.

Germany's 2,000,000 World War slain were not forgotten, but the Germans hold it would be out of place for them to celebrate the anniversary of the day they had to acknowledge defeat.

Newspaper references were by writers with personal associations with the events of 20 years ago. They centered on the Versailles Treaty "whose shackles Chancellor Hitler shattered."

Roosevelt Not Surprised

(Continued from Page 1)

seats, whereas his information was a net loss of 80 to 81. He estimated no Governors except in New York, he said.

And so, on the basis of the President's statement that his figures leaned far in the direction of the Republican sweep, plus his declaration that the results were "all right" and would not affect his fundamental program, it can almost be concluded that today's attitude is, "We planned it that way."

Glad to See Congress

But still reporters were not satisfied. "Do you expect an early session of Congress?" one queried.

Yes, said Mr. Roosevelt, on Jan. 3—the regular re-convening date.

"That's quite early enough, eh?" said James L. Wright of the Buffalo Evening News.

Why no, replied the President again with shocked surprise. He was glad to see Congress at any time.

Most striking—and entertaining—evidence of the prevailing confusion came in the two press conferences held by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of Interior. They typify, respectively, the moderate and the extreme New Dealer; one is plain-spoken, mild and rather dreamy; the other bursts with fireworks. Each, according to all evidence, is a close and trusted adviser of the President. Each has given signs of having presidential aspirations for himself.

The New Deal has been defeated, interpreted Mr. Wallace, and "it will be a hard blow to agriculture."

Indorsed, Says Ickes

The President's policies really have been indorsed, said Mr. Ickes, and it is now clearer than ever that he may have to be drafted for a third term.

"I think it is altogether outside the province of any Cabinet member to express an opinion on that subject," said Mr. Wallace of the third term.

Said Mr. Ickes: "The sentiment of the people of this country is a liberal sentiment and when it has a chance to express itself, the answer will be clear and unmistakable."

Said Mr. Wallace: "It must be remembered that there is almost invariably a mid-term swing against the party in power which normally means the loss of about 50 Congressional seats. The loss this time is at least 50 per cent greater than usual and this excess loss measures to some extent the net effect of the depression."

A Good Question

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of Treasury, who has the reputation of being more conservative than most of his colleagues, was asked if he thought there were any New Deal officials who had obtained solace from the conservative trend of the election. He replied with his usual sphynxlike amiability:

"That's a good question."

Meantime, further tabulation of the returns showed this picture:

Senate

D.	R.	P.	F-L	I.	Rep. Gains
69	23	1	2	1	8

House

262	167	2	1	..	79

Only three House seats are still in doubt, and only the Indiana Senate seat is likely to be contested. There, Senator Frederick Van Nuys' lead over Raymond E. Willis was only 5,490 votes out of 1,576,160 and Mr. Willis refused to concede, announcing his intention of seeking a recount.

Horthy on White Horse Again

KASSA, Hungary, Nov. 11 (AP)—Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Regent of Hungary, in a stirring ceremony before this ancient town's Cathedral claimed today the last of the former Czechoslovak territory awarded to Hungary by German-Italian arbitration.

Kassa, known to Czechs as Kosice and deriving its name from the Roman General Cassius, has a population of 70,000 and is the largest city acquired from the dismembered Czechoslovak Republic by Hungary.

Dressed in a blue uniform and mounted on his favorite white horse, Admiral Horthy rode into town at the head of his troops at noon. Speaking in thronged Cathedral Square he said, "This is only the initial success."

A wildly enthusiastic crowd shouted in choruses, "We want Bratislava!" (still Czechoslovak), "We want Transylvania!" (belonging to Rumania), came the cries.

There even were some demands for return of the Banat region from Yugoslavia.

Brazil

(Continued from Page 1)

pathies of the Federal Government, in foreign affairs, are with the democratic States.

There has been a strong feeling that Brazil must co-operate even more closely with the United States and that this can be done only by coming back into the democratic fold.

As to positive accomplishments the new state has prevented revolutions and scotched two or three major plots against the present regime. It has preserved peace but a peace which, as time has gone on, has not pleased the business community. For one reason or another many of the provisions of the new Constitution have not been put into practice. Much of the machinery it stipulates, has not been set up and many of its articles are overlooked or disregarded. The regime has been generous in promises but not much richer in performances than the much maligned "liberal democracy" it replaced. Only in the last two or three months have the regional economic boards been set up. Though the coffee program adopted just before the coup of last November is now beginning to bear fruit, exchange has been at a higher premium than before, the problems of the farmers have not been solved and money has been piling up in the banks because of lack of confidence.

Vargas Popularity Wanes

The President has lost much of his personal popularity and all the organized efforts to make his recent visit to the State of São Paulo appear as a great popular success have proved somewhat vain. He has adopted a program of personal propaganda in the local newsreels and has made efforts to win over new classes by posing as their friend. In spite of or because of the censorship in the news his difficulties with the Army have spread abroad and it has been said that he threatened to resign when the high officers on whom he relies threatened to remove their support.

He still is the smiling democratic man who walks about freely in this city. But some of his staunchest admirers are beginning to question his ability and sincerity. With no trammels to his power he has not done what he promised and has been forced to go back on his word and on distinguished men whom he had promised to support. No one was much pleased with his choice of the Interventor in São Paulo, an erratic young man, who immediately discharged many outstanding research men and educators whom the President had been intrusting with important missions or consulting on important affairs. President Vargas is an uncanny politician, however, who maintains himself on his tight rope without falling.

The frequent arrests of prominent individuals and the forced retirement of high officers indicates that there are constant underground movements against the President and against the regime. There is widespread dissatisfaction with the present state of affairs and though this can not appear in the press the very freedom of oral speech which obtains makes it known. Those who favored the ideology of the new State are dissatisfied with the fact that the regime, under pressure from abroad, so it is said, backed water, while those who never favored it are dissatisfied because it has not gone back far enough.

Just at the moment no one is sure of anything. Some provisions of the Constitution are observed and put into practice, and others are not. The State is neither Fascist nor democratic. Political parties are supposed to be nonexistent but their activities continue. These contradictions are annoying to the political neutrals and to the business and educational communities who feel that such a state cannot continue.

Green Shirt Threat

Though the Integralistas were stopped on May 11 when they came within an ace of shooting the President in his palace it is believed that the Green Shirt menace is still active. There is no question of the moral support which some of the leaders received from European diplomats. The trials of the ringleaders of that movement are still going on. Many are being sentenced but many are also being released. The Brazilian Communists have been quiescent and have adopted the tactics of supporting the democrats and democracies as has been done in other countries. Foreign leaders or suspected leaders of both extremes are rounded up and then deported. The restrictions on all foreigners, foreign clubs, and foreign activity are tighter and less liberal.

As compared with the months just prior to Nov. 10 a year ago Brazil is quieter because the Presidential campaign then in progress was becoming almost violent and ominous. Rumors were abundant and attacks on candidates filled the press. Some of the defeated candidates have not given up hope, and though they are frequently harassed they enjoy periods of almost complete freedom. Many Brazilians are sure that the nation will eventually come back into a real democratic regime. Many of those who express these sentiments foresee a period of military dictatorship as a transitional period before the definitive return of the nation to effective constitutionalism.

In general, it seems that the ardors for the new State have definitely cooled and that instead of going forward it has stopped or gone backward. The President has lost much of his popularity. The business community is still uncertain. The masses are still for democracy and though things are quiet there are underground rumblings.

Robert Grote

Ismet to Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

decessor. He emerged from relative eclipse to become President, having resigned as Premier in 1937. There had been reports of differences of opinion between the President and Ismet. Kemal, it was understood, blamed the General partly for having acted too moderately toward the Fascist powers at the Nyon anti-piracy conference.

Before the President took his present name by decree in 1934 he was famed as Ismet Pasha, Chief of Staff against the Greeks in Anatolia, under Secretary of War during the World War and chief of the Turkish delegations at the Lausanne conferences. Under the Republic, he promoted the building of railroads and labored for Turkish security. He gave Turkey an army well-equipped with modern armaments and a powerful air force.

He ringed Turkey with a group of friends—through understandings with the Balkan Entente (Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Greece) and through the "co-operation unit" Turkey formed with Afghanistan, Iraq, and Iran.

Jail Break Frustrated

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Six convicts broke from the Tennessee Penitentiary on Nov. 10 amid a gun battle that ranged along a thickly-populated Nashville street and ended with five fugitives back in custody, wounded, the sixth killed and Deputy Warden C. C. Woods in serious condition.

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Eden Bid for Leadership Seen In Call for Defense and Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 11—Mr. Anthony Eden, Former Foreign Secretary, has succeeded in striking what in British politics is a new note of idealism. This note today reverberates through all political camps where, however, widely differing views prevail about the practical results it is likely to have.

Labor circles see in it a bid for the leadership of a new progressive party. Government circles tend to regard it as an attempt to split the Conservatives with an eye to ultimate succession to the Prime Ministership. The Manchester Guardian (Liberal) publishes a suggestion that it means "reducing National Socialism to an English idiom."

Mr. Eden's main contention, in speaking before the Commons, was that liberty everywhere is at stake. Democracy, he argues, will founder unless it makes an immediate effort comparable to that to which the totalitarian powers have inspired their followers. Such an effort, he holds, can only be made by a really united people in which poverty is abolished and there is "free opportunity for all," with comradeship as the "creed of the nation."

Defense and Employment

Going on to plead not so much for a government of all parties as for ending unemployment, he declared for a "nation-wide effort to win for our people not only security of defense but security of employment in the factory and on the land."

The former Foreign Secretary, warned that democracy "has to meet a new challenge in every field."

Without mentioning names, he said a number of great states were at present organized on a wartime basis and asserted that in Europe there was "a general collapse of liberty."

He told Commons that "fortified towns are going to be our role now until the bomber is tamed, or civilization as we know it is destroyed."

"Britain is a first-class power or nothing," he declared. "Wtih her area and her population she literally cannot live as a second or third-class power."

Mr. Eden warned that democracy faced a challenge "in commerce and conditions of life no less than in foreign policy and armaments."

United Effort Needed

This challenge can be met, Mr. Eden asserted, "No effort of which any other people is capable is beyond the forces of our own people."

Unless such an effort is made, Mr. Eden continued, Britain is bound to slither down the slope with a progressive weakening of her authority.

Stressing the need for rearmament, Mr. Eden said Britain still was on a peacetime basis, while a number of other countries were on a wartime basis. He held that two tasks of overwhelming importance are "the security and well-being of our people on the one hand and a strengthening of our home defense on the other."

"The drive for munitions and the drive for housing must go side by side," he continued. "We cannot have a fit nation unless we devote as much attention to the provisions of housing and nourishment and sunlight as we do to the provisions of arms."

Accord on Foreign Policy

Mr. Eden appealed for wider national agreement, particularly in respect to foreign policy, contending "the test of any action we take must be whether it strengthens international good faith."

Whatever else they may constitute, these sentiments were hailed everywhere as a turning point in the Commons armament debate. They have produced such a favorable impression that even so stanch a Chamberlainite newspaper as the Daily Telegraph says it will "do nothing but good."

The reason it is making so deep an impression is that it has lifted the indefinite pacifism of the official political program to a new level by suggesting that there is something better and nobler to aim at than the mere avoidance of war.

Britain to Buy Major Air Lines For Empire Link

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP)—Air Minister Sir Kingsley Wood told the House of Commons today that the Government was planning to take over Britain's two major civil air lines, Imperial Airways and British Airways, and fuse them into a single corporation.

In a brief, 15-minute session, Sir Kingsley said such a course would be a "most satisfactory instrument for developing our overseas civil aviation communications."

Observers linked the announcement with a new air force rearmament drive announced by the Minister yesterday—when he said that next year's air force expenditures would rise from £120,000,000 to £200,000,000—although Sir Kingsley himself did not indicate it was so connected.

He added an independent tribunal would determine the price to be paid if an agreement on this point could not be reached with the two companies.

Warship to Carry British Royalty On Canadian Visit

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP)—King George and Queen Elizabeth will make their visit to Canada and the United States next summer on the 32,000-ton Repulse, one of Britain's largest battle cruisers.

An official announcement from Buckingham Palace said the Repulse would be escorted by "two of His Majesty's ships of the Second Cruiser Squadron."

The date of departure had not been set, the announcement said, but their majesties expected to reach Canada "about the middle of May."

A semi-official announcement said the King and Queen would travel from Canada to Washington overland and return to Canada before starting the homeward voyage.

Roosevelt Receives Thanks From Soviet

MOSCOW, Nov. 11 (AP)—Michael Kalinin, president of the All Union Executive Committee of the Soviet Union, yesterday sent President Roosevelt a message of thanks for his expression of good wishes on the anniversary of the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution.

"I appreciate sincerely your kind congratulations on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution," Mr. Kalinin said in his reply. "Please receive the same good wishes you express."

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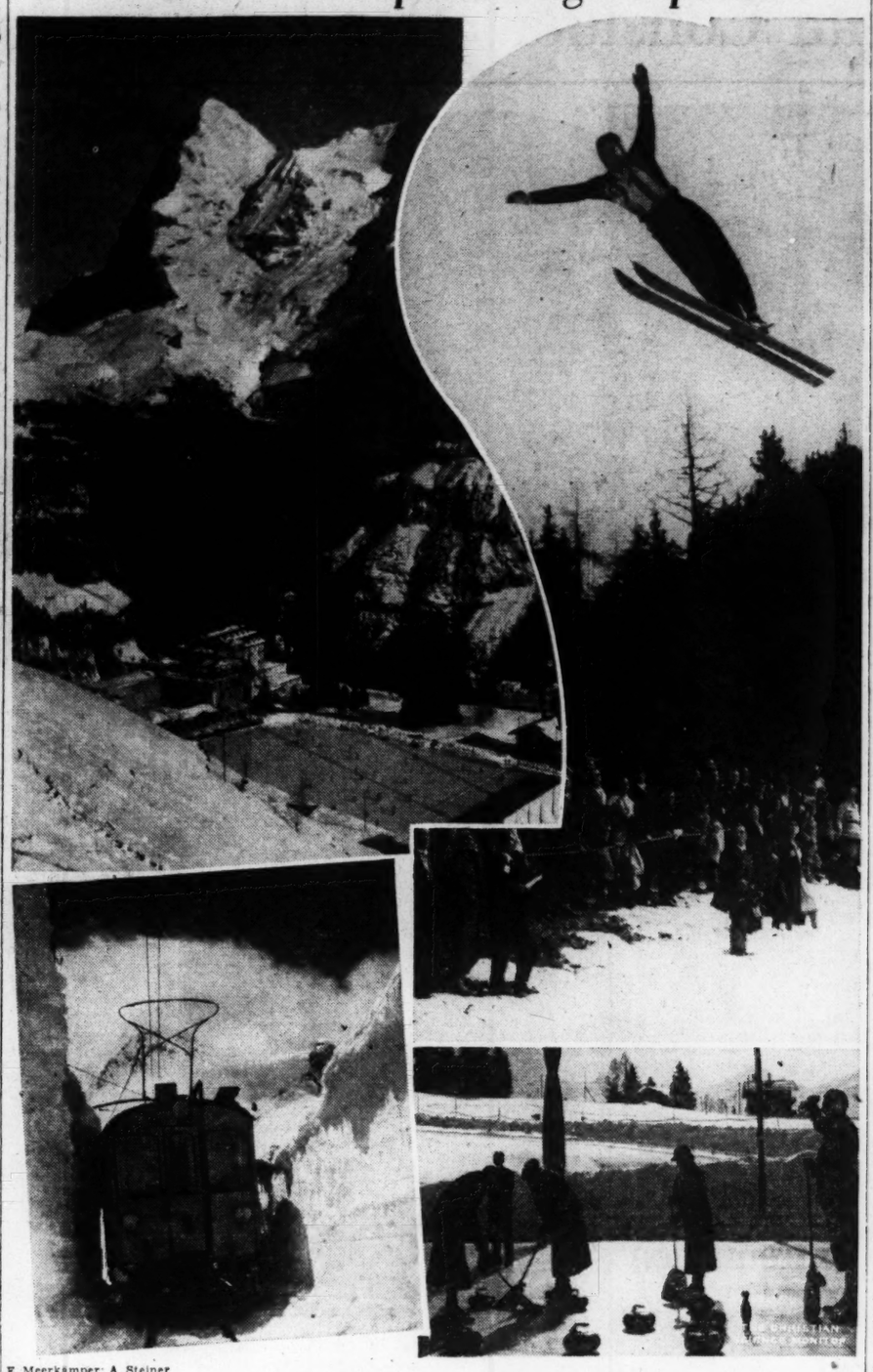

E. Meerkämper; A. Steiner

Switzerland Has These to Offer and More

Upper left—The skating rink at Murren in the Bernese Oberland; upper right—A fine ski jump is duly admired at Davos. Lower left—The scenic Bernina Railway which connects St. Moritz with Tirano, Italy. Lower right—Curling at Villars in the Vaudois Alps.

Switzerland Plans Big Year In Winter Sports

New York

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

While I wish this dateline might be from somewhere in Switzerland I must, for the present, at least, be satisfied with obtaining my winter sports news about this country from my good friend Dossenbach, Director of the Official Information Bureau of Switzerland located here in this city.

The other day I had a chat with Mr. Dossenbach on Switzerland's 1938-39 winter sports picture. As usual, he had plenty of news for me and immediately delved into the subject which is closest to him at this time of year.

Switzerland, he says, is planning for one of its busiest seasons. Every resort from border to border has arranged programs which will carry well along into next April.

Anyone, of course, that knows anything at all about Switzerland knows that its numerous mountains provide ski enthusiasts with downhill skiing at its best. Where should you go? Let's ask Mr. Dossenbach.

"For a starter," he says, "I would suggest you try Parsenn at Davos, the Corviglia at St. Moritz, the Diavolezza at Pontresina, the Titlis at Engelberg, the Eiger and Aletsch Glaciers in the Jungfrau Railway region, the Männlichen above Grindelwald, the Hahnenmoos at Adelboden, the Hornberg at Gstaad, and . . ."

"Wait a minute! Those all sound too difficult for beginners. How about something easy?"

"Any beginner," he explains, "would soon be able to negotiate part of these runs if they availed themselves of the many ski schools which are set up in Switzerland. These schools quickly teach the Swiss standardized technique. Instructors are thoroughly trained and licensed by the State. As your proficiency increases carefully graded ski tours become available."

* * *

There are many other things to do in Switzerland, he points out, including snow shoeing, tobogganing, and skating, but most spectacular of all is ski-jumping. There are 57 fine ski leaps, each of which is constructed according to very definite standards and calculations. Jumps registering some 270 feet are not uncommon.

During the forthcoming season big ski events will follow each other in rapid succession. Several resorts will be the scene of ski-jumping contests on New Year's Day, and slalom ski races for visitors will give guests of Pontresina an opportunity to demonstrate their skill on Jan. 7 and 28. In the same month important ski races will also be seen at St. Moritz, Davos and Gstaad.

A giant slalom contest for the "Weisse Wiesel" trophy is to be a feature at Pontresina on Feb. 12. At Gstaad the Combined Wispillen Cup Ski Races are scheduled for Feb. 11-12, and St. Moritz will have its Combined Downhill-Slalom Ski Races for the White Ribbon of St. Moritz on Feb. 14-15. The annual Flying Kilometer Race on skis at St. Moritz is set for Feb. 17. Directly afterwards, i. e. on Feb. 18-19, the Grisons Combined Ski Races and elimination for the Swiss Ski Championship will be decided at Pontresina, with Downhill-Slalom contests on the same days at Arosa. A Ski Carnival will strike a merry note at Pontresina on Feb. 25. Feb. 24 has been set aside for a Giant Slalom Ski Race at Davos, and Feb. 26 is the day when the XIVth Parsenn Ski Derby at Davos will bring together the elite of all skidom.

March, too, looms importantly with the Xth Diavolezza Ski Races at Pontresina on the 12th and the distinguished Kandahar Races at Murren on the 18th and 19th.

In Switzerland mountain railways, ski-lifts and cable-sleighs eliminate strenuous ascents, enabling skiers to enjoy several extra downhill runs.

* * *

Skiing is undoubtedly the most popular snow sport in Switzerland, but tobogganing and bobsleighing also have a host of enthusiastic adherents. The upkeep and constant improvement of these courses is a matter of personal pride in the respective resorts, with the breathtaking, mile-a-minute Cresta Tobogan Run at St. Moritz a shining example. The Cresta Run Skeleton Toboggan Race for the Curzon Cup is usually held middle of January and the Grand National in the first half of February. Outstanding events of the coming Swiss winter season will be the Bobiet Grand Prix at St. Moritz on Feb. 4-5, and the two-seater Bob World Championship in the same resort, on Feb. 8-9.

Switzerland's steady temperature in winter is ideal for sports on the ice. Biggest ice-rink in the land, and in Europe for that matter, is at Davos. It covers an area of more than 7½ acres and has separate sections for speed and figure skating, hockey, and curling. Here, on Jan. 28-29, the Davos Ice Festivals, with international skating contests, will be held.

Wherever there is ice there is also ice hockey. In the series of international ice hockey tournaments scheduled for the Christmas holidays are a contest at St. Moritz, from Dec. 25-27, for the St. Moritz Trophy; a contest at Davos on Dec. 27, for the Aspang Cup, and again at Davos, a contest from Dec. 27-31, for the Spengler and Hanseaten Cups. On Jan. 14-15 Gstaad in the Bernese Oberland, will see an ice hockey match for the Rosey Cup, and on Feb. 3-12 ice hockey world championships will be decided at Zurich and Basle.

Curling, the national game of Scotland, has become a favorite sport on the highly polished Swiss rinks. There will be curling matches throughout the season, with special cup events scheduled for Jan. 5, 12, 19 and 26, and Feb. 1, 8, 15, 22 and 28, at Pontresina. The international Jackson Cup matches at Davos are slated for Jan. 16-22, and the "Boca" curling contest for the Bernese Oberland championship is to be held at Gstaad in the first week of February.

Now that winter has become a favorite vacation season the lure of the season of white in Switzerland is all the more irresistible. A short and restful ocean trip, then a swift journey by rail or air, and lo and behold the traveler finds himself on the threshold of a fairyland with a canopy of sapphire-blue stretched above diamond-strewn snowfields and mountains. Here the air is pure and invigorating; cares are forgotten, and playtime reigns supreme. It is the miracle of Switzerland under snow.

Is it any wonder, then, that I wish this date line could be somewhere in Switzerland?

Tour-a-bouts

From time to time this column receives requests for information about air, rail, and steamship travel to all parts of the world. We are pleased to serve our readers in this capacity and invite queries pertaining to travel. As a matter of fact, two letters have just come to our desk and we are going to share them here with the hopes that they may bring response from readers who have had a similar journey.

* * *

The first comes from a Chicago reader, who is desirous of knowing the most economical way of traveling to San Francisco via the Panama Canal. She asks for the names of the various steamship lines operating such a service; the best time of year to go; type of accommodations necessary; where to stop en route; and the approximate cost.

* * *

The second request comes from Cleveland, Ohio. The writer, who has a six weeks' holiday, asks for a good freighter cruise either to Bermuda and the West Indies or to South America.

* * *

While we have the regular circular information that we can send these correspondents, we should like to hear from readers who have made similar trips. Your first-hand information will be helpful, and if you send it along we will be only too glad to share it with our friends.

* * *

Word from Bermuda informs us that King George and Queen Elizabeth of England have been invited to visit this semi-tropical island following their tour of Canada in 1939. The invitation was extended by the House of Assembly.

* * *

Train Puffs—Palm Beach and Miami will move nearly two hours nearer the North this winter as faster trains reduce the travel time. . . . The famed-Florida Special, soon to enter its 52nd season of winter service, will leave New York after noon and deliver its passengers at Palm Beach in time for lunch next day. . . . Burlington Route's Pioneer Zephyr celebrates its fourth anniversary today. . . . Five Burlington-Santa Fe escorted tours to California, four of which will provide three days in San Francisco for visiting the Golden Gate International Exposition have been announced. . . . The first tour starts from Chicago Dec. 26, with others following on Feb. 5, 19, March 5 and 19.

* * *

From the offices of Joseph R. Sheehan, newly installed President of the reorganized Dollar Steamship Lines, comes the announcement that American President Lines' is the new name given to the company which operates the "President" boats.

* * *

Passengers traveling on the Queen Elizabeth are going to find many entertainment facilties. Besides numerous deck games the new Cunard liner will have the latest word in motion picture equipment and recreation halls. No fewer than 29 public rooms in all parts of the vessel will be given over to recreational pursuits. The two theaters will hold 578 persons.

* * *

If you want a place where winter sports last long, go to Norway, on the rail route from Oslo to Bergen. Here you may ski, 4,000 feet above sea level, until the end of May and may skate on the lake until July.

* * *

Munich, the Capital of Bavaria, is said to be the only large city in the world which annually has more visitors than inhabitants. It has been host to tourists for a 1,000 years and its present population of 800,000 has long learned how to entertain a million tourists a year.

Travel Industry Reported Heading For Busy Winter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—The travel industry is heading for one of its busiest winter seasons in many years, according to the monthly survey and forecast of world travel made by the American Express Travel Service.

During the past three weeks interest in travel has shown a definite increase. Most encouraging is the lively interest in long cruises as those of the Cunard liner Carinthia and the North German Lloyd Columbus to Africa, for voyages to and around South America, and for Mediterranean cruises.

Cruises which are not scheduled to leave until mid-winter are fast selling out. Word from the Italian Line indicates that bookings for the Mediterranean are ahead of last year. The American Export Line also looks for an upturn in travel.

Bookings in the long cruise field, which will see three ships—the Cunard Franconia, the Canadian Pacific Empress of Britain, and the B. & N. Stella Polaris making voyages around the world—are near capacity.

South American Travel

Interest in South American travel has almost doubled that of last year, according to Furness Prince Line, while the Pan American Congress in Lima is spurring bookings on the Grace Line.

The short cruise field finds Clyde-Mailory's business ahead of last year's, while the Swedish American expects this month's cruises to be sell-outs. Carinthia sailings during October carried more passengers than last year, while the Southern Pacific liner Dixie has had the best 10 months in its history.

Turning to aviation, the Survey finds that the industry expects a booming year. United reports that October was the best month of the year, and American has bought five new planes for delivery next year, to care for World's Fair Traffic. TWA has inaugurated service to Phoenix, Arizona, and Eastern will open an extension between Houston and Brownsville. Air traffic to Bermuda is more than double that of last fall, according to both Pan American and Imperial Airways.

Railroad Travel

Railroad travel, particularly in the Western part of the United States, is expected to run about the same as that of last November. The Missouri Pacific, however, looks for a pick-up in Mexico travel about the middle of this month, in anticipation of the winter season.

In the East railroads during November are making plans for the skiing season. Massachusetts, New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, and other domestic ski destinations are enlarging and expanding facilities, and a $250,000 development is planned at Mount Tremblant near Montreal. In co-operation with the Canadian Pacific, the New York Central will augment its ski train service to Canada, while the Canadian National plans promotion of the Laurentide country, St. Sauveur, Jasper, and other ski grounds.

Other railroad news includes New Haven's completion of a two-year equipment program by putting into service recently the last 50 of 250 streamlined coaches; the promotion of skiing in the Pacific Northwest by the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern; announcement that the Atlantic Coast Line will have completely air-conditioned service on its Florida runs this winter; and Seaboard Air Line Railway's nine new Diesel engines in service on the East Coast Orange Blossom Special to Florida.

Reich Stops Stipends Of Protestant Clergy Who 'Oppose' Regime

BERLIN, Nov. 11 (AP)—The Minister of Public Worship, Hanns Kerrl, struck a blow yesterday at the so-called Confessional Councils of Brethren (Evangelical) Pastors opposed to the National Socialist church program) by ordering the stoppage of stipends to all Protestant clerical opponents of the Government regime.

It was explained through DNB, the official German news agency, that these non-National Socialist pastors "attempted to disturb national solidarity under the cloak of calling meetings of prayer and intercession for Sept. 30 at the time of the highest political tension (the Four-Power negotiations at Munich)."

The news agency explanation said the leading Evangelical Bishops had disapproved of holding such meetings at that time.

Batista Holds Out Promise Of Constitution for Cuba

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11—The early prospect of a permanent constitution for Cuba and of a constitutional election of a new president was held out here last night by Fulgencio Batista, Chief of Staff of the Cuban Army and power behind the scenes of the neighbor republic, in the midst of a ceremonial day devoted to sightseeing and official calls incident to his first visit to Washington.

Today, he was further honored by Washington officialdom by a place on the rostrum during Armistice Day exercises at the National Amphitheater at Arlington. Just before these exercises he stood with the President at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier as Mr. Roosevelt laid a wreath on the National Shrine.

The indications of constitutional intention in Cuba were given at a press interview late yesterday at which the smiling Cuban "strong man" expressed his pleasure at being in Washington and indicated a readiness to take up all manner of political issues outstanding between the two countries if the opportunity arises. He was careful to suggest that no occasion had arisen up to that time, but indicated his willingness to discuss sugar tariffs, an improved trade agreement and any phases of Pan American defence involving Cuba should his American hosts care to discuss such subjects.

All seemed to go well with the visit. Colonel Batista was as smiling at the end of a tedious day of sightseeing and official calls as when he was greeted at Union Station in the morning by Army and State Department officials clad in ceremonial attire.

If there was any residue of feeling remaining from the days when American diplomacy attempted to prevent the rise to power of the Cuban Army corporal, who is now considered its dictator in all but title, there was no external evidence. It would appear that both sides have decided to forget about the past, and get together on a basis of mutual interest in the future. Both have something to offer.

Washington wants maximum stability and order in Cuba, and relations which will above all else not contribute to disturbance at the Lima Conference next month. Cuba wants the economic support without which there can be no real prosperity on the Island. Colonel Batista has encouraged the State Department to seek friendlier relations by his own restraint. He has refrained from the trappings of a dictator. He has also of late permitted an increasing degree of freedom of speech and the press in Cuba.

Washington feels that he is veering toward a greater degree of democracy. It is pleased by these tendencies and willing therefore to make a move toward better relations with the Colonel.

British Air Budget To Jump 40 P. C.?

LONDON, Nov. 10 (AP)—Air Secretary Sir Kingsley Wood forecast today a 40 per cent boost in expenditures for aviation next year in Britain's speed-up of air rearmament.

Sir Kingsley told the House of Commons that air estimates would rise from £120,000,000 to £200,000,000.

He said between 5,000 and 6,000 fast fighting planes, designed to halt invading bombers, either had been ordered already or would be ordered.

Britain's Colonial Secretary rejected a suggestion that the United States be invited to attend the proposed conference between Arab and Jewish leaders over the future of Palestine.

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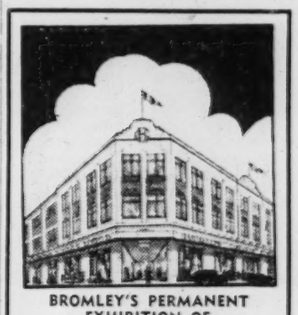

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Cobblestone and Quorn

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

The Clubwoman Considers Her Fashion Needs

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

For Platform Wear There Are Special Considerations

While Nice Balance of Formal and Informal Is Maintained for Club Dinners, Especially by Business Women

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Clubwomen today are cosmopolitan citizens, representative of home life, both active and leisurely; they are of the business occupations and of the professions. Clubwomen are not necessarily middle-aged. Some clubs—for example, the Women's City Club of New York—have junior memberships for girls under thirty, who, like the more-than-thirty group are interested in such affairs as characterize the organization; whereas in other clubs, among which we may cite the Cosmopolitan, a point is made of nicely balancing the ages on their rosters.

In view of the diversity of claims and occupational ties represented in the membership of most clubs, to say nothing of the wide age range, it is not strange that some occasions present a somewhat varied fashion picture. Club dinners, for instance, are attended in formal dress by those who can change at home, and in business costumes by those who have not this opportunity.

For the Speaker

Clubs have committee luncheons and teas, to which everyone wears what she wears to such functions outside of clubs; and lectures which demand nothing different from lectures elsewhere.

Platform appearances, however, are a special matter and raise certain quandaries. The speaker needs to set herself apart from the audience in her manner of dressing and at the same time avoid looking theatrical, for she is not part of a fiction drama and has, unlike the actress, no role to externalize in her ensemble. Moreover, after her address has been delivered she does not depart to a dressing-room and make her exit through a stage door, but probably comes down among the audience and for the remainder of the occasion is one of them.

The situation is met in the afternoon by wearing a frock which is the height of fashion, expressing without actually exaggerating, the latest trends and yet contriving to keep definitely within the framework of good form. If as at the present time, high necklines are the vogue, let her find a dress which plays up this feature with some attractive oddity; the flared skirt can be pleated, tucked or gored with a rhythm that is noticeable; the sleeves, now so very important and capable of so many interpretations, can exaggerate ever so little the "shrug," and be pleated or trimmed so as to assume importance. The belt can be unusual and striking. Beyond everything else, the fabric should be an excellent quality and the fit of the dress expert. A well modeled foundation garment is essential for this result and should be the first purchase.

It Must Be Becoming

All these suggestions, however, must be controlled by what is becoming. To an older woman a high neckline is sometimes unbecoming unless relieved by a white ruching at the throat. A figure with hips rather large in comparison with the figure above the waist cannot wear the shrugged sleeves, because they seem to draw the shoulders in, and she needs to have their breadth exaggerated. Some figures look better without belts. So many silhouettes and such freedom of interpretation is now permitted, that no style-point is binding or incapable of adjustment. Some department stores offer a special service for the modification of ready-made styles so that they will suit individuals.

A platform of any considerable height makes it advisable to wear a short skirt that is longer than the one which is becoming for ordinary wear. The effect, as viewed from an audience at a slightly lower level, should be the average length advocated by fashion, but this effect is achieved only by, say, an extra inch or so. An old-fashioned, dowdy length is, of course, to be avoided, but the perspective at which the audience views the figure should be taken into consideration. Therefore the frock of instep length has much to recommend it when it is not too formal for the occasion. Before four o'clock it would hardly be suitable.

Evening on the Platform

A dinner dress with a slim skirt, long sleeves and either a high neckline or a shallow or narrow décolletage, is most appropriate for an evening appearance as a speaker. A formal dress with this silhouette can conceal its décolletage with one of the delightful little jackets which keep their hold on the vogue by reason of their combined attractiveness and practicality. A full-skirted, romantic type of silhouette, however, would not be good style.

When Attending a Club Dinner

And now let us return to the problem of club dinners to which we must go from our offices. An easy solution of this difficulty is to have a two-piece dress made with two skirts, one short and one long. The top must be quiet enough to wear at business, but it can, nevertheless, be interestingly styled with pleating, smocking or appliqués, if the material is dull in surface and the color dark and rich. The long skirt can be of the same fabric or, if the wearer is slim, of velvet, and should be cut on slender lines. No difficulty should attend changing a skirt in an office and adding an ornament to dramatize the costume.

Black is always a safe color and has chic. The present season, however, offers us a number of alternatives in tones of plum and wine and teal or peacock-blues, which have the same quality as black and are perhaps more interesting. They release us from what used to be called "party colors," the pastels, which are not appropriate for club functions.

Charmante Studios

Left—Soft Wool Dress Ensemble in a Hazy Shade of Violet, Suitable to Wear Under a Fur Coat to Committee Luncheons and Meetings. Because the Skirt Is Tucked (Not Pleated), It Stays Sleek and Slim. Quilted Decorations Down the Front Give Interest to the Jacket Closing. Designed by Bettina Casabona for the Rendezvous Shop at Bonwit Teller's. Upper Center—Black Crepe Frock by Janet Rose With Finely Pleated Bodice and Sleeves and a Long Tassel in New Blue and Black. (The Model of This and the Lower Picture Is Not Posed in Proper Clubwomen's Style, but in a Style to Show Details of the Frocks.) The Hat of Black Felt, by Lemonnier, Wears an Enormous Bird in Self-Material. The Costume Is Suitable for Platform Appearances or Any August Occasion. Lower Center—Dressmaker Suit by Janet Rose, Suitable for Lectures, Meetings, and All Informal Occasions. Fashioned of Teal-Blue Wool and Lavishly Trimmed With Blue Fox, the Suit Is Worn With a Metal Blouse in "Shocking" Pink and Blue. The Hat Is After Lanvin. This and Upper Center Are Chez Janet Rose. Right—Convertible Evening Dress of Interwoven Mattelassé Fabric Somewhat Metallic in Sheen, Suitable for Evening Platform Appearances, and Available in Turquoise, Rose, Wine, and Red. The Brief Jacket Zips Up the Front and Is Finished With Two Roses on a Clip, So That They May Be Placed Wherever the Wearer Chooses. The Shoulders Are "Shrugged." The Skirt Fullness Is Concentrated at the Back. The Dress Is Made With a Concealed Brassiere Which Continues Through the Midriff and Slims the Waist. Stern Brothers.

Your Speech of Introduction

We All Must Learn Public Speaking. Here Is a Book

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Speech of Introduction, we are told, must create in the audience a desire to hear the speaker. The audience and the speaker must be brought into friendly accord as swiftly and as graciously as possible. Perhaps one of the first things the introducer must remember is that she is introducing someone else, and not herself, to the audience. Hers is a gesture of hospitality, an opening of doors. We all know the other kind of introduction speech. We have all sat through introductory speeches that were long and self-assertive.

A few essential points on the speech of introduction, together with some useful pattern introductory speeches that have actually been given, form Chapter Two of a book I think all of you club women and any of the rest of you who are likely to have to speak in one or another public capacity (and today that means all of us), will wish to read and perhaps own. "Public Speaking for Women," by J. V. Garland (Harper & Brothers, New York, $2.50), is offered as a "manual of sound methods and of examples of speeches by women for women." It contains sample speeches actually given at various times, by more than sixty women, and useful introductory discussion analyzing each type.

Among the types discussed and illustrated, besides the speech of introduction, are the speech of welcome and greeting, of presentation (as in formally presenting a gift to an organization or person), dedication, nomination, and the after-dinner speech, campaign speech, anniversary, radio speech, and book review. A chapter is included on discussion meetings, also, dealing with the aims of discussion, the open forum, the symposium, the informal discussion group, and the panel discussion. You will like, too, the section on preparing speeches, which gives seven rules for speakers, and some helpful questions by means of which you may privately study your own progress as a speechmaker.

Establish Contact With Audience

But to go back to the speech of introduction. Enthusiasm goes without saying; you can't make your audience feel eager to hear your speaker unless you yourself seem eager. You do this by feeling it, but you do not let this feeling make you gushing or lengthy. Be brief but swift, in attracting their interest, rousing their curiosity. Think of common bonds between your audience and your speaker, and build upon them. Your speech ideas may be drawn from four sources: speaker, subject, audience, occasion.

If the speaker is famous, that may be your cue; but do not tell them a lot of things everybody knows. Mr. Garland points out that an appropriate and fittingly short introduction frequently used for the President of the United States is: "Ladies and Gentlemen: the President."

If your audience and speaker are already friends, or at least well known to each other, you might, with permission from the speaker, lead up to the speech by bringing out its significance. If the speaker is unknown but the subject is of great interest to the group, the subject itself may be your point of interest. Of course, if your audience is important, that should be afforded suitable recognition; and the same goes for an occasion that is important. The manner of presentation, whether dignified and formal, or humorous and informal, should be keyed to the suitability of the occasion.

A Few Cautions

Do not tell lengthy anecdotes that will attract attention to yourself rather than to the speaker, Mr. Garland cautions. Do not praise the speaker too highly, either, lest it be embarrassing to him or lest the audience be disappointed later. Of course, you do not wish to discuss the topic or air your own views. The speaker is brought here to do this, and not you. With a few exceptions, only a general statement of the subject is advisable on the part of the one who introduces the speaker, Mr. Garland points out.

Among the seven rules for speakers which are discussed at the end of the book, we are reminded to take advantage of opportunities for practice, practice being one of the seven rules; to talk to the audience and not at it; to be pleasant, and to speak briefly. Criticism—honest, unprejudiced criticism, not just compliment—is important to progress. If one has a confederate whom one can station in the audience, a friend who will really help, and if one will receive the sincere criticism of this friend and consider it carefully, one is indeed well on the road to continual improvement.

Millicent J. Taylor

Household Hints

Discarded Washcloths

I use discarded washcloths to pin around my floor mop. These can be easily shaken out and washed, and they keep the floor mop clean much longer. I pin them with a large safety pin.—(Mrs.) J. W. H., New York.

Not Hard on Shirts

When washing men's shirts, I use a small brush and a cake of soap and scrub the neckbands and collars and cuffs, where the dirt forms a line. It is a great help and not hard on the shirts.—(Mrs.) A. L. H., Massachusetts.

A Host to the Birds

If you are host to a flock of birds, they will appreciate not only bread and cake crumbs, but also such parings as contain seeds, and all meat scraps, cooked or uncooked.—(Miss) C. M. K., Massachusetts.

Reinforcing Galoshes

After buying a new pair of rubbers or galoshes, I take them to the shoe repairer and have a piece of leather glued on the inside of the heel bottom to keep the heels from pushing through.—(Mrs.) M. J. C., Michigan.

Staged in a Beautiful Canyon

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Adventures in Homemaking

California

I firmly believe it was the moonlight that sold us the cabin, a tactful salesman who silently displayed his wares and left us to make our own decision.

It was our first adventure in homemaking in Southern California, staged in a beautiful canyon near Pasadena, and it slipped into our lives so quietly and unexpectedly that ten days after the idea first presented itself we found ourselves the happy possessors of a little wooden building resting on granite bowlders, twelve feet or so above a mountain stream.

There had been two former owners and one had bequeathed us an open fireplace carefully built from the rocks which lay so plentifully along the bottom of the fern-clad canyon, while the other had left us a closet neatly stored with wood cut from the trees which had fallen in our neighborhood but were now ready to bring light and warmth into our little dwelling. This owner had also piped an abundance of cool fresh water from a mountain stream above the house, a great aid in helping the domestic machinery to run smoothly.

* * *

It was a rustic little place, dusty and much beloved of spiders when first we took possession, but as the weeks grew into months and two bedrooms with long windows looking up and down stream were added and the cracks and irregularities of the living room were sealed with new board, the charm of symmetry and simple dignity brought to the house the delightful feeling of home.

It was a happy spot to be on hot summer evenings under the cool shade of the alders, and in winter time when the air-tight heater and the fireplace were filled with wood it was a cosy place to sit enjoying some favorite reading in the lamplight after a busy day.

In autumn the woods were golden along the line of the water course, and in spring it was a joy to watch the first rays of the sun come over the hilltops and wake the trees to life and beauty. Deer came often to our doorstep, squirrels and feathered friends were lively company, and summer or winter, fall or spring, the stars shone twice as gloriously in the canyon as they did on the hillside, while the moon held us breathless in an enchanted wood. The moon was full the first night we spent there and as we walked up stream it seemed to pour its splendor over the top of a dark coated pine tree like a silver fire-fall dropping into a pool below. There were many other nights, starlit or moonlit, or lighted only by the cheerful rays that streamed from windows and skylights in the little cabin, many busy days, many mornings filled with the freshness of growing things.

* * *

No longer we cross the bridge made of a fallen tree and open your doors to find peace and quiet within, but, little home in the woods, you remain a lovely picture in thought for you speak to us only of happy memories, as all true homes should do. Over your threshold we found warmth and brightness, the satisfaction of simple things and the pleasure of happy companionship.

M. H. W.

(A Friday Column)

GARDENING

Choose Your Mums Now From Those in Bloom

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The placing on the market of hybrid-Korean chrysanthemums several years ago has made it possible for the amateur to have a garden gay and beautiful until a killing frost comes along. These Korean hybrids must be set out in the early spring. It is well to dig up the old clumps that have lived through the winter after the new shoots at the rhizomes tips are two to three inches high, and divide them into small divisions. Each good growing tip should have a good new root system. If it is desirable to keep the old clump in the same place for another season a few of the new shoots may be dug up with a trowel and transplanted elsewhere. If one is buying the plants it is better to get strong rooted cuttings in pots rather than old undivided clumps.

These new hybrid-Koreans are a hardy race—much hardier than the old garden mums. They were originated by crossing our old garden mums with the hardier Korean species. The first hybrid-Korean introduced in 1933 and still the earliest to bloom is Mercury, a single red which begins to flower October the first. Its graceful blossoms up to three inches across, remain in bloom for three weeks.

Ceres which commences to bloom a week later than Mercury is a clear golden yellow when it opens, and expands into a pale straw-color flushed delicately with salmon. Ceres stays in good condition until the end of October. Possibly the loveliest of all the Korean-hybrids is Daphne, which opens its satiny pink flowers in the latitude of Pennsylvania about the tenth of October. When fully open the flowers are an exquisite shade of pink that contrasts charmingly with the inch-wide yellow center. Its double row of wide petals gives a substance to the blossoms which makes Daphne very decorative in the late fall garden.

Among the newer single Korean-hybrids are Venus, Aphrodite, and Saturn. Two that have full double flowers are Romany and Indian Summer.

Indian Summer is a delightful flower for any garden. It has warm glowing bronze and orange autumnal tints that are always so welcome in the fall. Indian Summer comes into bloom about the middle of October; and it takes a killing frost to defeat its gay and enthusiastic blooming. It is the last of the Korean-hybrids to flower.

The Korean-hybrids, besides being extremely hardy, are prolific bloomers, a single plant often presenting a great crowded bouquet of blossoms. So it is small wonder that the Koreans have become tremendously popular.

L. S. M.

A Friday Column

Kiddie Kinks

Gifts That Tots Can Make

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Blotter sets offer another possibility for little folks who love to "make things" at Christmas time. They can arrange the blotters in sets of 12, and paste on each one a calendar for a month and a small colored picture appropriate to the month: a turkey for November, nuts for October, lilies for Easter, etc. The writer's small son cut pictures from magazine advertisements. The calendar pads may be bought for as little as a penny apiece. The blotters may be all of the same color or of different colors. The set should be fastened with a colored ribbon, string, or elastic. It is possible to buy packages of blotters of different sizes, all cut, but the writer has more often purchased the large blotting pads and cut them into 12 or more smaller blotters as desired. Even a four-year-old can paste the calendars and pictures nicely and sometimes even cut out the pictures.

Dusters and Pot Holders

Yard squares of cheesecloth make very satisfactory dusters. Five-year-old fingers can sew a running stitch hem on two sides with colored yarn and a big needle, making dusters to match aunties' rooms. Pot holders, too, sewed "over and over," can be made by little fingers if the work is basted firmly, the needle large, and the yarn strong. The writer's five-year-old boy made two such holders for adoring aunts last year.

Christmas decorations of paper are very effective. Last year the five-year-old learned in kindergarten to use four-inch squares of red and green tissue paper to make attractive festoons for the windows. The squares were crushed lightly in the fingers, one at a time, and threaded with a darning needle, red and green alternating, onto a string the desired length.

Wreaths for the Windows

Holly wreaths were a great joy, too. Two circles about eight inches in diameter (a plate makes a good pattern), and an inch wide were cut out of green construction paper, obtainable at the dime store. Conventional holly leaves about three inches long were cut out of the same paper and pasted at intervals around the circles. Then four-inch squares of green tissue paper were crushed lightly and pasted over the holly leaves so that only the points of the leaves showed. At three places on the wreath crushed red tissue squares were pasted together to represent bunches of berries. When both circles had been decorated in this way, they were pasted together, making a reversible wreath. This last, however, is not necessary, for as the wreath is hung at the window, only one side is visible, and so only one side need be decorated.

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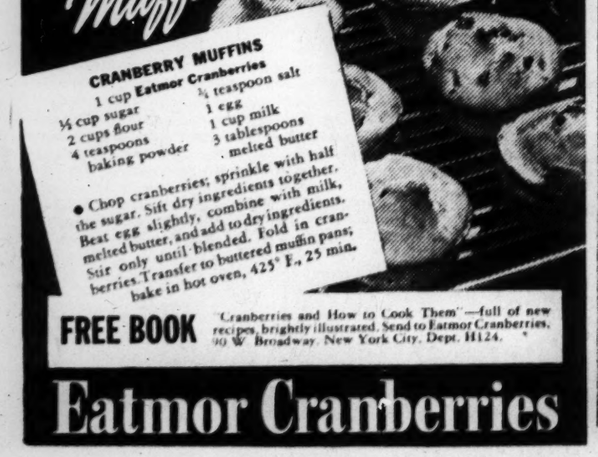

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½ cup sugar
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4 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
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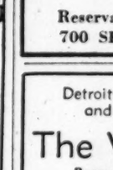

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A WORLD IN ITSELF

The Home Forum

I Shall Never Forget the Hill

I NOW know "the hill" for what it truly, and none the less pleasantly, is—a rock-pated loaf of tussocky, boggy Borderland; a mere mountlet among others which lace and interlace in winsome, yet shaggy, profusion about the valley of the Yarrow Water.

Twenty years ago, it need scarcely be said, the hill was a mountain, a precipitous Everest soaring remotely into the clouds; a challenge which dared achievement, and which was, once a term, achieved by the headmaster and a band of sturdier, older boys in that first of schools.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS always thrilling and unexpected. Without preamble, the headmaster would rise to his feet after lunch and say briefly: "I will take twenty boys up 'the hill' this afternoon—any who want to come report straight away in my study."

If one was very junior, one knew that one's chances of inclusion were remote; for "the hill," if actually no Everest, was fifteen hundred feet of bog, heather, rock, tussock and scree,—not to be undertaken by any under the age of eleven. Should one have attained that milestone of development, then one joined hopefully in the rush of applicants—for the excursion up "the hill" meant no school after tea, indeed, no tea at all until one returned, wearily and happily, long after the usual time for that meal.

The applicants would be weeded out, the rejected being consigned to routine games, the favored commanded to assume their stoutest shoes and assemble forthwith by the front door. And, since there was no time to be lost, the party was usually en route within fifteen minutes of the first announcement.

THERE WERE SEVERAL factors which made these excursions memorable to me. There was, for example, the sense of responsible seniority which selection conferred upon one; there was the feeling of being one with the headmaster; there was the pure joy of being free from school routine, if only for an afternoon; and there was, lastly, the windy magic of "the hill" itself.

The actual process of ascent, I recall, was not so pleasant as all that. It was, once the roaring streamside had been passed, distinctly stiff. Up there on the bald, bare brow of "the hill," the confidant chatter to which the first part of the journey had been accomplished, subsided. We no longer walked in two lines of ten, one each side of the headmaster, but in a slow, toiling serpentine. The head himself, I firmly believe, led these expeditions with a different purpose from that of a mere afternoon's exercise. "The hill" was a symbol, a goal, something to be won by each and every one of us—we set our eyes upon the gray cairn aloft, and we determined to justify our selection. We would "make it."

THEY WERE NOBLE, they were lovely little excursions, those. The sheer beauty of everything awed us, ordinary, rowdy little boys though we were. As we climbed, the heathery wind grew sweeter, the sad bleating of the myriad sheep of Yarrow more diffused and free. The shadows of clouds poured over other hillsides, cooling the plushy green of the bracken in their shade. The valley receded, became a housewifely pattern of prim fields with the river running molten between them. When we stopped for a breather, we would hear suddenly all the lovely sounds of the Borderland—the thin crying of the sheep, the ceaseless music of running water, the wailing of the curlews and the rough sigh of the wind through the tussocks. How lovely it all was, how free and clean and altogether different from anything else in the daily round!

Two hours from the school's front door would see us on the summit, marveling inevitably that the sharp pinnacle we always expected should have become a flat plateau—that, moreover, we were on no true summit at all, but on the edge of a spur, behind which stretched for mile upon mile the upland moors, wide wastes of heather, tussock, and bog-cotton, rising to summit beyond summit.

Nevertheless, we were pleased enough with our rooftop, pleased to cluster round the cairn, while the headmaster, removing some dozen stones, found what he sought—a ginger-beer bottle, left at the time of the last ascent, and containing a list of all who had conquered on that occasion.

A new list was made, the bottle corked, thrust away again, queerly important token of our triumph—our names were proudly recorded amid the wind, rains, snow, and heat of "the hill."

FOR A QUARTER of an hour we stayed, marveling as we looked about us—to the green sides of Birkhill, the broad, cold brow of White Combe, to the tumbling screes of the Yarrow Valley; and away to where, hard by the Border itself the great blue mass of Queensberry arose like a thundercloud. On a clear day we might see Merrick of Galloway.

That was all. We bounded home through the rock and heather, whooping like clansmen. We brought with us into the warm classrooms a boisterousness, a windy-sweet something that we had gathered on "the hill." And next morning, looking from classroom windows, our eyes would fix upon that pin-pointed summit; and we would know that it had reality, that it had a scent like heaven, that one could lie on it, roll on it, look from it at a schoolhouse no bigger than a matchbox. I shall never forget "the hill."

C. GORDON GLOVER

Sussex Water Color

OF *course* you know her. She was out last year
From England, in the fall, and went half-wild
About our maples. Take her driving—she'd
Be out of the car, and up a hillside with
Her box of paints! We've had to leave her there
And bring her sandwiches. She sent me this.
Oh, nothing much—a little two by four
Picture of Sussex—cottages, a few
Trees and a pasture. Do you notice how
She's dipped her brush in gold? That's English color.
The country lies in gold at sunset-time.
Gold's a good color. I like to sit and look
At Sussex, when the world seems going dark.
I think I know the way that little path
Crosses the meadow; the sheep know it, too.
I've walked that field, and I can stoop and pick
Some straws, dropped from the clumsy wagon with
Its heavy horses—touching the Sussex earth
With accustomed fingers—and, holding them in hand,
Crunch them a little—get all England there,
Smell, sight, and touch. I know the common flowers,
Late blooming, that she hasn't painted in—
Chrysanthemums and dahlias and the like,
In the cottage gardens. Did you know tea-roses
Will often bloom as late as Christmas time?
Oh, yes, they will. I sit here and I think:
No one can touch it, really. None at all
Can touch this Sussex. It will surely stay
Through all the thunderbolts; it's stayed a while.
It saw the Romans go, the Normans come;
It saw Elizabeth and Cromwell pass;
Welcomed Victoria, and drowsed and smiled,
As it smiles now; for you and me, still gold.

A. JACQUELINE SHAW

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © G. N. Ahern

LOLLIPOPS ON A DAY OF WINDY SUNSHINE

WIND and fun unite in this original study of two peasant girls, placed so happily against a cloud-blown sky. We can almost feel the strong air on our faces and catch the sound of laughter as the lollipops are thrust into the receptive mouths—huge lollipops, with no nonsense about them, fixed so firmly and invitingly on their short sticks; and giving, in their rounded lines, the key to the design. Color there is in plenty, if we could only see it. Vivid color in the handkerchiefs encircling the young faces, color in the fresh cheeks and lips, color in the warm coats, and color, too, in the lollipops themselves. Who could not be happy on a day like this when even the clouds are laughing!

A Welcome Desk Mate

I WAS contemplating the writing down of some of my reflections on cat nature when I ran across Agnes Repplier's book, "The Fireside Sphinx," and her short essay on "The Grocer's Cat" in "Americans and Others." Then I perceived the futility of the attempt. Miss Repplier in an entire volume has not said it all, and yet she has left little for a less competent pen.

She writes at length of most engaging cats—of the French cats of Gautier and Pierre Loti, of Dr. Johnson's "Hodge," and Sir Walter Scott's "Hinse of Hinsefield," and Cowper's various pussies, and the cat of the observant Joanna Baillie, whose lines call to mind an unforgettable picture:

For then, beneath some childish hand,
With modest pride thou takest thy stand;
Dilated then thy glossy fur,
And loudly swells thy busy purr;
As, timing well with equal sound,
Thy clutching feet beat the ground,
And all their harmless claws disclose
Like prickles of an early rose.

When a cat does that, I have a friend who calls it singing and playing his own accompaniment. . . .

"Once, long ago," writes Miss Repplier of her lamented Agrippina, "a little gray cat sat on my desk while I wrote, swept her tail across my copy, or patted with friendly paw my pen as it traveled over the paper." And, reading that, there comes before my vision a small boy, sitting at a table under a hanging oil lamp, working over examples in arithmetic. There is a lithe, noiseless spring, and a great cat, brownish in the lamp-light and very handsome, leaps upon the table and begins playing with the boy's laboriously moving pencil. Then, wearying of the sport, he stretches his languid length over books and papers and falls, purring, asleep; and the boy, frowning but secretly pleased, pulls the papers gently out from under him and moves a little to one side.

That boy was I, and the cat was "Brownie," best beloved of all his tribe.—From "Cats—My Own and Some Others," by WALTER DYER. (Boston: Our Dumb Animals.)

Melba's Part in That First Armistice Day

THE candles were lit round my dinner table . . . on this day of November 11th, 1918, when suddenly the telephone bell rang, and my butler came into the room and told me the commandant of one of the destroyers in the harbour wished to speak to me. At once I went outside, and there in that darkened hall, over a wire that seemed to buzz and whirr as though it had caught something of the thrill of the message that he was delivering, I was told that peace had come at last. I let the receiver drop, and stood there for a moment motionless. And then, in a sort of wild joy, I screamed, and ran back to tell the others.

They sprang to their feet and clustered round me. What did I know? Could I tell them any more? Had I any definite information? I shook my head. All I knew was that we had peace. . . .

Suddenly I remembered that all those little villages round about, all the tiny townships whose methods of communication were still as crude as they had been fifty years ago, would still be in ignorance. So I ordered my car, and as soon as it was ready we all got into it and whirled down to the village of Lilydale. Never shall I forget sweeping up the deserted street to the old fire-bell standing rusty and usually forgotten under the tall gum-tree. I jumped out of the car, seized the rope and pulled and pulled and pulled, till the whole night rang with the echoes of it. For a few minutes there was no response; and then, one by one, they started to come out.

"Melba's here," they said to one another as they clustered round.

"Don't bother about Melba," I cried out; and I can't remember whether I was laughing or sobbing, "It's peace!"

Like a flame in the woods when the Bush is scorching, and the wind high, the word "peace" rushed round the village. It seemed hardly out of my mouth before other bells had begun to ring, and soon in that little village of the Australian Bush a strange shrill clamour of bells, like some unearthly chorus, was pealing to the skies.

It was the same all the way down the road, and when, tired out, we drove back, still from tiny houses on distant hills lights were shining brightly, and as we swept through the villages bells were still pealing.

The next morning I rose at four o'clock and went outside for a walk. The events of the night before seemed like some grotesque dream. I wandered round the lawn, and I found myself standing under the great wattle. How fresh and exquisite it was in this early breath of summer. It seemed to me like a promise of life renewed.

When I got to Melbourne early in the morning, the streets were full of people shouting and crying and waving flags. A service was being held in the Town Hall. All difference of creed or of sect had been forgotten, and the place was full to overflowing—so full, indeed, that when I attempted to enter I found at first that it was impossible. However, a friendly policeman pushed me through the mob, and I found myself on the stage. They cried out my name, but I shook my head. There was nothing I could say.

Then suddenly I thought of the gift which God had given me—the gift of song. Surely, if ever there was a time in my life when it was needed, now was that time. I had been told time and again in the past that I had brought hope and beauty into the lives of men and women through that gift. Let me only try to do it now. Impulsively I turned to a clergyman who was by my side, and put my hand on his arm, but before I could ask the question he had asked it of me.

"You must sing, Madame Melba," he said. "You must sing as you never sang before." And I found myself singing the National Anthem, at first a solitary voice, as it seemed, floating out into the great spaces, and then but one of an immense chorus that welled up like an organ. When it was over everybody was crying.—From "Memories and Memories," by NELLIE MELBA. Copyright, 1926, by Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc.

Once It Was Simply Alsace

MOTORING and walking about France, you will have noticed gradual changes of landscape; the mountains that vanish and give place to wide plains, then the low wooded hills; the roads that go up and up until they disappear into a forest that to the naked eye seems no bigger than a large clump of trees; but in Alsace the change is so sudden that one realizes the drama of it. Brittany was not French and Normandy was not French, but the transition was so gradual that the eye did not grasp a change; there are always the same squat stone houses, and no visible, knowledgeable change of location except that denoted by the difference in the bonnets the women wear. The large halo-like lace headdress of the Boulogne women, for instance, or the tiny little lace box-like effect of the Normandy women. But here in Alsace the great change is not alone marked by the enormous headdress the Alsatian women wear on Sundays and holidays. The houses are different, the slim spires of the churches remind of South Germany or Bavaria, the cities are not walled, as many of the ancient ones in France are; but the villages, even the small ones, are walled and often moated, and there are great gateways with a tower above them, reminding that once upon a time, long before Alsace was either German or French, it was simply Alsace, and very feudal, when the castle on the hill was the only allegiance the Alsatians knew.—From "The Face of France," by HARRY J. GREENWALL. (New York: Funk & Wagnalls.)

God Cares for His Own

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Israelites' deliverance from bondage in Egypt and their journey to the promised land are typical of our own deliverance from the bondage of material sense, and of our journey from the belief that life is material to the true sense of being as spiritual and harmonious.

God tenderly loves and cares for each of His children. All are in reality spiritual and perfect and ever conscious of His great love. God's love has no opposite. Sooner or later this will be understood by each one. In proportion as it is understood, God's great love operates as law in human experience, delivering one from evil. This truth protects, directs, illumines, inspires, and gives one courage and strength.

Realization of the futility of trust in material methods for healing, and of the emptiness of a material sense of existence, causes one to turn from the belief in matter as substance, earnestly desiring to know spiritual being as the only reality. Mary Baker Eddy writes on page 322 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "The sharp experiences of belief in the supposititious life of matter, as well as our disappointments and ceaseless woes, turn us like tired children to the arms of divine Love. Then we begin to learn Life in divine Science."

Throughout her writings Mrs. Eddy brings out the fact of God's perfect maintenance of man in His likeness and makes it clear that, just as divine Love protected Daniel in the lions' den, and the Hebrews in the fiery furnace, so today, through our realization of this truth, divine Love's perfect care will operate as law to take care of us in every way.

Understanding the protecting power of divine Love, which ever maintains man in perfect harmony, the Master, upon telling the disciples of the trials and persecutions they would meet, said (Luke 21:18), "But there shall not an hair of your head perish." Peter, having experienced the glorious protection which comes from the realization of divine Love's care for its own, admonishes us to cast all our care upon God, "for he careth for you" (I Peter 5:7).

A great sense of peace and the constant expectation of good come to us as we glimpse the spiritual fact that God is omnipotent Love, and that man is His child. On page 589 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy speaks of the spiritual peace which comes "from the understanding that God is the divine Principle of all existence, and that man is His idea, the child of His care."

Fear of disease is destroyed when one realizes that God is infinite Love, the only power and presence. Likewise the lure of materiality and the fear of sin are overcome in the measure in which one realizes that God is infinite Love. Comprehending the magnitude of God's love, we are no longer enticed by sin, for there is no real attraction but that of good. Knowing that divine Love is omnipotent, one no longer fears or yields to sin. The faithful study and practice of Christian Science enables one to realize God's allness and His tender care for man, His beloved child.

The knowledge that God is All-in-all enables one to understand that Love's plan is the only plan. This gives one the positive assurance that ultimately he will prove that man is perfect, even as the "Father which is in heaven is perfect" (Matthew 5:48). Great is the strength that is gained from the knowledge of man's spiritual perfection.

A student of Christian Science who glimpsed the fact of God's allness, His tender love, His perfect plan, was healed morally and physically. Seeing what this glimpse had done for him, he made a practice of often dwelling upon this truth. When he awakened each morning he meditated on this fact of God's omnipotence, His tender love, His perfect plan, and would then arise with a sense of joyous freedom and go about the day's duties with the constant expectation of good. And at night, before going to sleep, he knew that he would be protected by God's great love.

Often through the day he contemplated the wonderful fact of divine Love's allness, and declared that this great fact was operating as a law in his human experience, enabling him to receive and express much good. He was thus able fearlessly to meet any suggestion of evil. This understanding of God's true nature and purpose completely changed this student's outlook upon life. Instead of the desire to be rich and powerful, came the desire to serve. And before long he was able to devote all his time to serving his fellow men.

On page 77 of "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy speaks of "the eternal unity of man and God, as the divine Principle and spiritual idea; which is the indissoluble bond of union, the power and presence, in divine Science, of Life, Truth, and Love, to support their ideal man," and says, "This is the Father's great Love that He hath bestowed upon us, and it holds man in endless Life and one eternal round of harmonious being."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech.]

Bůh pečuje o Své dítky

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

OSVOBOZENÍ Izraelských z otroctví egyptského a jejich putování do země zaslíbené jsou obrazem našeho vlastního osvobození od pout hmotného smyslu a naší pouti z věření, že život je hmotný, do pravého smyslu bytí jako duchovního a harmonického.

Bůh něžně miluje každé ze svých dítek a pečuje o ně. Všechny jsou ve skutečnosti duchovní a dokonalé a jsou si vždy vědomy Jeho velké lásky. Láska Boží nemá opaku. Dříve nebo později každý tomu porozumí. V poměru pak, jak tomu lidé porozumějí, působí veliká láska Boží jako zákon v lidské zkušenosti, osvozujíc člověka od zla. Tato pravda chrání, řídí, osvěcuje, inspiruje a dává odvahu a sílu.

Uvědomíme-li si marnost spoléhání na hmotné metody léčby a nicotnost hmotného smyslu existence, přiměje nás to odvrátiti se od věření ve hmotu jako podstatu a vážně toužiti po poznání duchovního bytí jako jediné skutečnosti. Mary Baker Eddy píše na str. 322. "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu): "Tvrdé zkušenosti věření v domnělý život hmoty jakož i naše zklamání a neustálá hoře obracejí nás jako unavené děti do náručí božské Lásky. Pak počínáme poznávati Život v božské Vědě."

Mrs. Eddy zdůrazňuje všude ve svých spisech fakt, že Bůh udržuje člověka dokonale ve své podobě, a ozřejmuje, že právě tak, jak božská Láska ochránila Daniela ve lví jámě a židovské mládence v ohnivé peci, tak i dnes, uvědomíme-li si tuto pravdu, dokonalá péče božské Lásky bude působiti jako zákon, pečujíc o nás po všech stránkách.

Rozuměje ochraňující moci božské Lásky, která vždy udržuje člověka v dokonalé harmonii, Mistr řekl, když byl promlouval k učedníkům o protivenstvích a pronásledování, kterým budou vydáni (Lukáš 21:18): "Ale ani vlas s hlavy vaší nikoli nezahyne." Petr, ze zkušenosti poznav skvělou ochranu, která se projevuje, když jsme si vědomi péče božské Lásky o její dítky, napomíná nás, abychom "všelikou péči svou" uvrhli na Boha, "nebo on má péči" o nás (I Petr 5:7).

Velký pocit míru a neustálé očekávání dobra přicházejí k nám, když postřehneme duchovní fakt, že Bůh jest všemohoucí Láska a že člověk jest Jeho dítko. Na str. 589. knihy Science and Health mluví Mrs. Eddy o duchovním míru, který přichází "z porozumění, že Bůh jest božský Princip veškeré existence a že člověk jest Jeho idea, dítko Jeho péče."

Strach z nemoci jest zničen, jsme-li si vědomi, že Bůh jest nekonečná Láska, jediná moc a přítomnost. Podobně jsou vnadidlo hmotnosti a strach z hříchu přemoženy v míře, v jaké si uvědomujeme, že Bůh jest nekonečná Láska. Pochopíme-li velikost Boží lásky, nejsme více svádění hříchem, neboť není skutečné přitažlivosti, leč přitažlivosti dobra. Víme-li, že božská Láska jest všemohoucí, nebojíme se více hříchu, aniž se mu oddáváme. Poctivé studování a praktikování Křesťanské Vědy činí nás schopnými, abychom si byli vědomi Boží veškerosti a Jeho něžné péče o člověka, Jeho milované dítko.

Vědomí, že Bůh jest Vše-ve-všem, činí nás schopnými rozuměti, že záměr Lásky jest jediným záměrem. To nám dává positivní záruku, že nakonec dokážeme, že člověk jest dokonalý, právě jako "Otec . . . , kterýž jest v nebesích, dokonalý jest" (Matouš 5:48). Velká jest síla, kterou získáváme ze znalosti člověkovy duchovní dokonalosti.

Jeden žák Křesťanské Vědy, který zahlédl skutečnost Boží veškerosti, Jeho něžnou lásku, Jeho dokonalý záměr, byl uzdraven morálně a fysicky. Když viděl, co proň tento záblesk vykonal, zvykl si prodlévati často u této pravdy. Každé ráno když se probudil rozjímal o této skutečnosti Boží všemoci, Jeho něžné lásky, Jeho dokonalého záměru, a vstával pak s pocitem radostné volnosti a vyřizoval své denní povinnosti se stálým očekáváním dobra. A večer než usnul věděl, že bude ochraňován Boží velkou láskou.

Často mezi dnem rozjímal o báječné skutečnosti veškerosti božské Lásky a prohlašoval, že tento velký fakt působí jako zákon v jeho lidské zkušenosti a uschopňuje jej přijímati a vyjadřovati mnoho dobra. Byl tak s to utkati se bez bázně s jakýmkoli našeptáváním zla. Toto porozumění pravé Boží přirozenosti a úmyslu změnilo úplně názor tohoto žáka na život. Místo touhy býti bohatým a mocným dostavila se touha sloužiti. A zakrátko mu bylo možno věnovati všechen čas sloužení bližním.

Na str. 77. "Miscellaneous Writings" (Smíšených spisů) mluví Mrs. Eddy o "věčné jednotě člověka a Boha jako božského Principu a duchovní ideje; která jest v božské Vědě nerozvižitelným poutem sjednocení, moci a přítomnosti Života, Pravdy a Lásky k udržování jejich ideálního člověka," a říká: "To jest Otcova velká Láska, kterou nám udělil, a ona udržuje člověka v nekonečném Životě a v jednom věčném kruhu harmonického bytí."

Pro informaci o literatuře Křesťanské Vědy, vydané česky, píšte na: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

A Man of Good Will

I LOOK back on my interviews with Lord Cecil as a rare experience. He would receive me in his little ground-floor study, or, when time permitted, in the grander drawing room upstairs, at the modest house on the borders of Kensington and Chelsea. With his tall, top-heavy body mounted on over-long legs, his bald, dome-shaped head with its coronet of gray wisps, and the huge hooked nose protruding beneath the deep-set, luminous eyes, he would swoop into the room like some great bird of prey; but soon he would slouch deep into an easy-chair, legs protruding far out into space, elbows supported and spread hands joined at the finger-tips, smiling with his small, deep-set eyes, and breathing kindliness, learning, and dignity as he administered a history lesson or expostulated on the "situation"—always without rancor, however discouraging it might be.

When he arrived for his broadcasts—and once he arrived too late—the always black-clothed, hurrying figure crowned by an enormously round, wide-brimmed hat, would arouse the morbid curiosity of autograph hunters at the doors of Broadcasting House. Nobody recognized him. "They take me for a film-star," he laughed, the night he came to talk about the fate of Edward VIII. In Geneva, where his portrait adorns many a shop window, every child recognizes the man who personifies, to good Europeans, the ideal of World Peace. Today, as winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, Lord Cecil is pre-eminent among Britain's men of good will.—From "Hello America!" by CÉSAR SAERCHINGER. (New York: Houghton Mifflin.)

Remembered Music

HE AND his Ma together made a fiddle
Out of a gourd; somehow she got him strings
And showed him how to make a horsetail bow.
She said, "Go learn the tune the water sings
Back of the light'ud trees." So there he'd play
His dipper-fiddle up against his chin—
That's why the river and the pine trees speak
To people when he plays his violin.

EVANTHA CALDWELL

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Wooden Houses Are Entered In Low-Price Race

Lumber industry shows how low-income family can build in suburbs for under $4,000.

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

What family with only a three to five-room apartment in a crowded city district would not move its living quarters into the suburbs on to a wooded lot big enough for a garden, a lawn and a backyard for the youngster and pay only one-quarter to one-third less than in the city where elbow room, fresh air and light are at a premium?

The immediate answer of the small incomed family to that question is: "Why not? What is there to lose?" But on second thought, the wage earner wonders if a house that sells for less than $4,000 will hold together long enough to justify the risk of ownership, even though thousands of families are now paying $25 to $35 a month to rent apartments that fall far below the normal qualifications of a home.

To this uncertainty standing between low-incomed families and their desire to own homes, the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association has a ready answer in 700 less-than-$4,000 homes now under construction throughout the United States, including the New England communities of Taunton, Mass.; Lynn, Mass.; Brattleboro, Vt.; Campello, Mass.; Easthampton, Conn., and Boston. And this answer also is aimed at housing competitors in fields of concrete, prefabrication and steel who point to conventional wooden houses and conventional methods as "on the way out."

Challenge Is Accepted

"Will the American building industry stand by and let the challenge of low-cost housing go unaccepted?" Certainly not. And the first reply of lumber men to the increasing advance of public housing is a model community of low-cost homes just outside Washington, where prices for three to six-room houses scale down on seven separate models from $3,596.96 for Number Seven to $2,212 for Number One which has a 23-foot living room, bedroom, kitchen, bath and heater room. Prices are quoted above the land.

Results have quickly captured the public interest. Requests have come from the industry at large in all parts of the country for plans and specifications for building these homes elsewhere. And in these plans the industry attempts to abide by its own decision that building materials cannot be sold unless people build homes and people will not build homes unless they are shown that they can afford them.

In some parts of the United States, builders are using the plans as a foundation for other patterns arranged to satisfy the customers. Arthur Anderson Company of Boston, for instance, is building 25 low-cost homes based on Association plans, but not following the designs exactly. If the home buyer wants exact reproductions of any patterns, he can obtain plans, specifications and a chart that traces the channels taken by every dollar expended.

Backed by Lumber Industry

Behind each home is the lumber industry's endorsement of construction materials if specifications are followed to the letter. And rather than being a mere gesture to promote home sales, these homes constitute the first united national drive of a $4,000,000,000 industry to expand its markets into the low-cost field, rather than permit a monopoly by public housing.

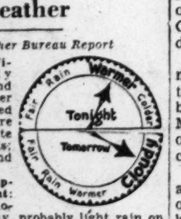
At the same time, it is the lumber industry's intention to prove that builders do not have to resort to excessive prefabrication, all-steel, all concrete, or any other material or construction theory to tap the vast low-cost markets said to lie among the earners of less than $2,000 a year. They can reach these markets, according to the Association, within the province of the present building art and witnin the facilities of local construction machinery.

How are the costs kept down? Just to illustrate, plank floors are used in place of the traditional joisted floor. Lower grade wood is possible for plank floors without in-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy tonight and Saturday; warmer tonight, continued mild temperature Saturday; moderate southerly winds; Sunday rain and colder.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy tonight and Saturday, probably light rain on Saturday in north and central portions, warmer tonight. Colder in north portion Saturday afternoon. Sunday rain and colder.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy tonight and Saturday and probably light rain Saturday night and in west portion Saturday afternoon. Warmer tonight. Mild temperatures Saturday. Sunday rain and colder.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Saturday, slightly warmer tonight. Mild temperatures Saturday. Sunday rain and colder.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing southerly wind becoming fresh and overcast weather tonight and Saturday. Light rain Saturday afternoon or night.

Official Temperatures

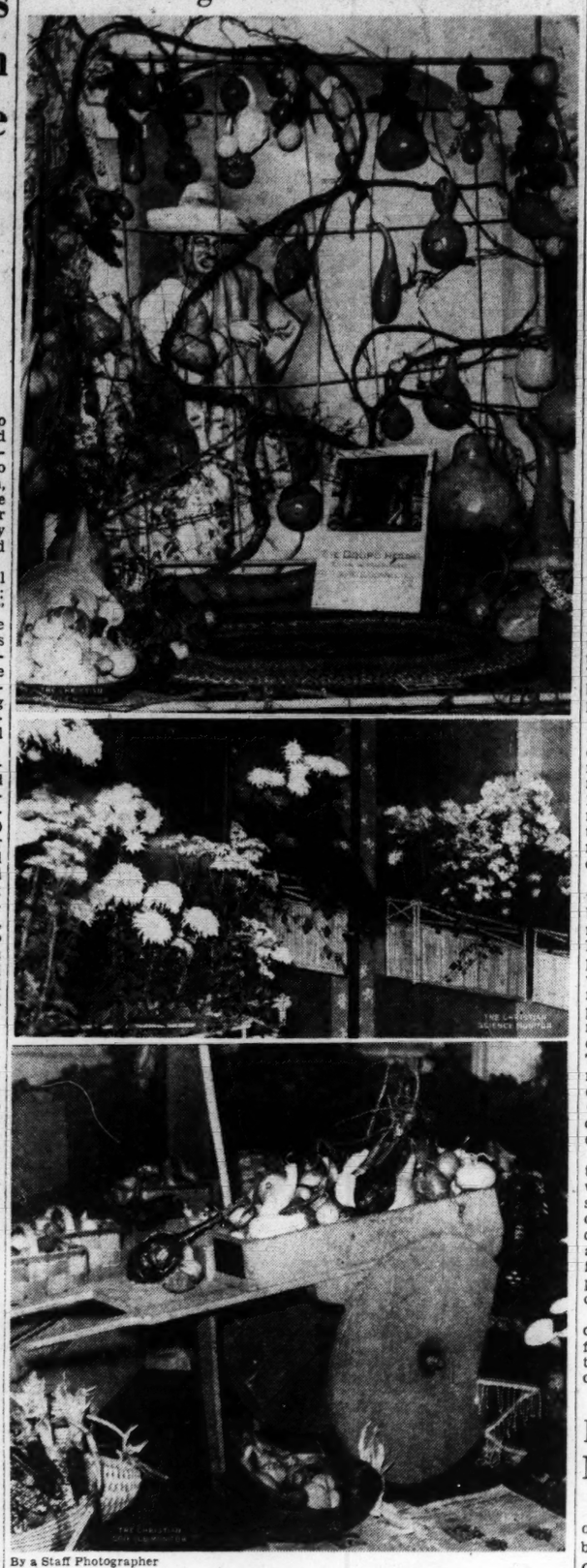
	A	B		A	B
Boston	42	42	Minneapolis	40	38
Bermuda	72	68	New Orleans	58	58
Chicago	44	44	New York	48	46
Denver	26	26	Norfolk	56	54
Helena			Philadelphia	46	46
Kansas City	48	46	St. Louis	50	50
Los Angeles	44	42	San Francisco	44	42
Miami	76	76	Washington	40	40

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 11.
B—Minimum, Nov. 10.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 1:22 p. m.; height, 11.1 feet.
Saturday, 2:01 a. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:57 p. m.

Throngs View Fall Flowers



By a Staff Photographer

Exhibits at Horticultural Hall

Top: Gourds from all parts of the world against a mural Mexican background where the man seems a part of the exhibit.
Center: Japanese gold panel background of the First Prize display of chrysanthemums from the Gardner Museum.
Bottom: More gourds with a Mexican marketplace background.

Chrysanthemums and Gourds Fill Flower Show With Color

Letting the imagination run to how an excellent flower show could be made even better, here's a suggestion to some wealthy patron of things beautiful:

For proper display, house the current Autumn Flower Show at Horticultural Hall in a building as long as Mechanics Building, with plate glass windows flush with the pavement and the long stretch so filled with the exhibits that everyone passing would simply have to stop and look, and then go inside to see such flowers as could not be arranged in the vast showcase.

Sunday night, the closing day of the show, will come all too soon to accommodate all who should enjoy the magnificent collection of chrysanthemums, orchids, winter-flowering begonias, an international show of gourds, crèches and novelties in Christmas wreaths and mantel and door decorations.

The main floor is given over to a magnificent collection of chrysanthemums and the other flowers. The basement has been turned into a Mexican marketplace for the display of gourds. This is ths most complete collection of its kind shown here.

Around a central exhibit, the tables are piled high with named varieties of the weird shapes—puckered, knobby, smooth. Their names describe them: Hercules' Club, Dolphin, Little Gooseberry, the Crown (an amusing cream gourd with outgrowths like the points of a crown), the Bell.

The colors are as varied as the shapes and the shapes in turn tell their own story in finished pioneer household implements such as dippers, bowls and jugs. The gourds come close to stealing the show.

The gold medal of the show was awarded to Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Crowninshield of Marblehead for a stately formal border of chrysanthemums. Another notable grouping in a list too long for individual mention, is the Gardner Museum display of chrysanthemums in bamboo boxes staggered against a series of gold Japanese panels and producing the effect of a cascade of flowers. The Burrage and other exhibits of orchids are excellent.

It was announced that Governor-Elect Leverett Saltonstall will visit the show today with his mother, Mrs. R. M. Saltonstall of Chestnut Hill, who won at least four "firsts" for her flower entries.—E. B. T.

Five-Cent Trolley Fare Sought for Providence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Return of a five-cent trolley fare to this city is the object of the State Division of Public Utilities.

Michael A. DeCiantis, Chief of the Division, has given the United Electric Railways Company, New England Power Company affiliate, until closing time of his office Nov. 12 to file the result of a survey he ordered last August.

He made it clear to newspaper men that arrangements must be made to "bring back the five-cent fare."

Armistice Day: Years Between Pass in Review

20 years of peace find world still confronted with problems growing out of war.

(Continued from Page 1)

at City Hall, and the Governor's stand at the State House. It was here that Gov. Charles F. Hurley greeted the Gold Star mothers. "Democracy," he said," is faced with a threat as menacing as the possibility of armed invasion—the threat of the destruction of democratic ideals and principles."

The line surged on, row after row of uniforms and flags. A young boy stood on a rusty German tank on the Common and looked on. A wreath adorned the base of Soldier's Monument. A Grand Army Veteran contemplated it silently.

Much the same could be written about the American Legion parade this afternoon. Just double the number of marchers, the number of bands and the number of silken flags passing by.

Yes, Boston celebrated its 20th Armistice today with almost as much enthusiasm as in 1918. There was more order today, of course, and much less spontaneity than on Nov. 11, 1918, although there had been news of the prospective signing of the Armistice for five days and reports of German crumbling for even longer.

Just how people would react to the news when it finally came, nobody knew. It wasn't until midmorning that Mayor Andrew J. Peters decided the event merited a parade. He issued hasty orders and within four hours 10,000 uniformed men marched through Boston's packed streets. They could scarcely make their way. Men and women danced "ring around the rosey" on Tremont street, and the martial music was muffled beneath a weird din of dish pan cymbals, tin whistles (the five and ten cent stores were quickly cleaned out), and the blaring cacophony of automobile horns.

It was noisy, but the deep gratitude, in the hearts of the throngs was prayerful in its intensity. Liquor stores were closed, as were most others. In Salem, at the suggestion of Mayor Sullivan, the parading men and women paused at 3 p. m. for a few moments "to give thought and prayer to the great good that has come."

That night they turned the lights on the State House dome for the first time since America had entered the war. Admiral Peary had warned of air raids.

Even the Oil Now Lubricated

Automobiles are lubricated with oil, but oil itself is being lubricated by the Jenney Manufacturing Company — long-established New England firm which originally dealt in whale oil brought in by New Bedford whalers.

Jenney engineers explain that a new process, used exclusively by them in New England, reduces internal friction of their extreme pressure motor oil—the equivalent of lubricating it. At the same time film strength of the oil is increased considerably so that a higher resistance is developed to high pressures developed in some types of modern automobile engines.

The new treatment for motor oil makes it possible to squeeze it to a thickness of only a few molecules while retaining its full protective, lubricating effect on the surfaces.

The new oil is also reported to have a marked solvent effect on gum forming in combustion chambers which is said to act as a binder holding carbon to the surfaces.

Marsh Marigolds Are Picked in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KUNDESKEAG, Maine, Nov. 11—Spring flowers in November are being found along Kenduskeag stream in Maine, phenomena of the unusually warm season. Mrs. Percy Ames picked a large bunch of Marsh Marigolds, commonly called cowslips, Nov. 7. She also picked, a few days ago, strawberry blossoms in her field.

Paraders of Peace

By a Staff Photographer

Armistice Day, Boston, 1938

The Junior Band of the Chelsea Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, as they marched along Arlington Street, their bright blue and white uniforms glistening in the sun.

G.O.P. Leaders Vying in Senate For Presidency

An exciting contest for the Presidency of the Senate will be a feature of the opening session of the Massachusetts Legislature, Jan. 4.

Senator Joseph R. Cotton of Lexington, present Republican Floor Leader, is believed to be in the lead for the post, although he is experiencing considerable competition from Senator Donald W. Nicholson (R) of Wareham. A third contestant is Senator Arthur W. Hollis (R) of Newton, while Senator Angier L. Goodwin (R) of Melrose has withdrawn from the contest to support Senator Cotton. All are veterans of the upper branch.

Republicans in Control

It is believed the six new Republican members of the Senate will determine the eventual victor in this battle to preside over the upper branch. There will be 28 Republicans and 12 Democrats, unless Senator George G. Moyse (R) of Waltham reverses his defeat in the forthcoming recount he has demanded. Senator Moyse would increase Republican control to 29 to 11.

Many observers believe the next Speaker of the House will be Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, although he may be forced to battle considerable opposition from Republicans representing small towns. Representative Herter started campaigning for the Speakership during the last session, even before Representative Horace T. Cahill, present Speaker, announced publicly his candidacy for Lieutenant Governor, a position he won Nov. 8.

Revolt Launched

This Herter maneuver caused considerable resentment in the House, with the result that a revolt against his candidacy was started by Representatives William A. Jones of Barnstable, Charles W. Hedges of Quincy and Albert L. Bourgeois of Lowell. Whether their opposition will continue through to the opening session of the 1939-40 Legislature is undetermined.

In some quarters it is contended the Herter drive for the Speakership is the start of a move to prepare him to succeed Mr. Cahill as Lieutenant Governor eventually.

Sandburg to Read Poems in Boston

Carl Sandburg, American poet, will return to Boston next week after a 10-year absence to present "Adventuring Into Homespun America," on Wednesday, Nov. 16, at 8:30 p. m., in John Hancock Hall, under auspices of the Boston Y. W. C. A. Many Bostonians are expected to gather to hear Mr. Sandburg, whose last Boston appearance was in 1928, when he came to Harvard as the Phi Beta Kappa poet.

G. O. P. Landslide Surprises Heads of Both Parties in R. I.

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 11—Leaders of both major political parties were amazed this week by the Republican landslide in Tuesday's election which gave William H. Vanderbilt victory in the race for Governor by a record-breaking plurality and swept other G. O. P. candidates into all major offices.

Mr. Vanderbilt won by more than 40,000 votes, largest plurality since Emery J. San Souci was elected Governor by 57,000 in 1920. For the first time in 12 years Republicans won all contested congressional seats.

The landslide saw Rhode Island's first and third cities— Providence and Woonsocket—elect Republican Mayors after decades of Democratic rule, saw the G. O. P. roll up overwhelming majorities in both branches of the Legislature and saw Gov. Robert E. Quinn's program of sewer, bridge, and road construction snowed under in an avalanche of votes that also crushed the Governor's hopes of re-election for a second term.

Third Attempt Succeeds

John F. Collins, unsuccessful Republican candidate for Mayor of Providence in 1934 and 1936, was victorious on his third attempt, defeating Mayor James E. Dunne 49,960 to 45,451.

Mayor Dunne, Democrat, has held the office for 12 years. His predecessor, Mayor Joseph H. Gainer, Democrat, held the office for 14 years. Mr. Collins thus becomes the first Republican Mayor of Providence in 26 years.

The election of Mr. Collins has revived interest in the proposal for charter reform now being pushed actively by several nonpartisan organizations.

Woonsocket's political picture is a perennial puzzle. On Tuesday, Felix A. Toupin was elected Republican Mayor. Mr. Toupin formerly was a Democrat. He served as Democratic Lieutenant Governor 14 years ago and later was Democratic Mayor of Woonsocket. Two years ago he left the Democratic Party and ran as a Republican.

Pratt Quit G. O. P.

Mr. Toupin defeated Mayor Joseph Pratt, Democrat, who until two years ago was a Republican

A factor in the result was the support Mr. Toupin received from Woonsocket's powerful Independent Textile Union. Mayor Pratt charged during his campaign that the I. T. U. was "controlled by Communists."

Mayor Thomas P. McCoy, Democrat, was re-elected in Pawtucket by 13,000 votes, a record-breaking figure. Charges of fraud, intimidation of voters, and use of floaters followed in the wake of the McCoy victory.

Here and There in Boston Shops

By Janet Treat
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Nov. 28 and 29 . . . Here are two dates you should jot down in your engagement book. Because this is the Monday and Tuesday on which the Animal Rescue League holds its annual big Fair. At the Copley-Plaza. It's always fascinating, and of course for a worthy cause. Incidentally, Miss Ethel Lowe (of Town Curiosity Shop fame, at 145 Tremont Street) always makes the generous gesture of practically moving her entire shop down to this Fair . . . so if you have never found the time to browse around in it here's your chance. Her shop in town is as good as a Bazaar any day! Filled with little items that make life more pleasant. "Model Home" stocking boxes that sell for a dollar, for instance. Silk all over, and padded. So naturally you can't flitch your hosiery when you lay it in one of the special cells! In boudoir colors. Maple book ends that serve a double purpose attracted our eye. One side has a top that opens up, and you can keep a lot of little items in it, and get them out of the way! Her "Sturdy Sheer" hosiery is a buyword there; for they proved their value long ago. And her slips with the straps that are a part of the slip, so they'll really stay in place, her unique Christmas cards, her inexpensive hankies, her knit shoulder sweaters, sachet bags, guest books, and so on will make you open your purse again and again!

Jewelry That Gets the "Ohs" and "Ahs"

Of all the costume jewelry throughout the land, that which bears up under the "Schiaparelli" identification is probably the jewelry that gets the most "ohs" and "ahs" from the women. Because it's the essence of elegance. Elegance in the real sense of the word, we mean. More costly, of course, than the usual run-of-the-line few dollars price . . . but in exchange you get beautiful settings, fine detail, and exclusive designs. C. Crawford Hollidge lights up their jewelery section with a big assortment. You identify each piece by its huge "Schiaparelli" tag. A mammoth flat-link chain in gold sells for $10. Bracelet to match for $5. The flower bracelet is $12.50, and here is a bracelet worthy of the nicest velvet jewelry box your own. It's a mass of slim gold morning-glories (they're probably something much more intricate to pronounce, but we're all for simplicity!) all hanging from a finely knit chain, and the thin stamins are loose. Which, of course, makes for a bit of gaiety when they tinkle.

These Little Suede Bonnets Are Cute

Cunning little bits of frivolity . . . those little suede bonnets at R. H. White's. That sell for just what the high school girl can afford from her allowance. A lone dollar. They tie under the chin, fit close, just like a baby's bonnet, and hold the curls in place. In black, rust, purple, royal blue, and teal blue. At the neckwear counter on the street floor. Particularly recommended for the girl who always seem to rate the rumble seat!

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday Feature.)

Move to Drop 5-Cent Fares Stirs Protest

State legislator sees added deficit for Boston Elevated; Burden on poor basis of complaint.

Boston Today

The plan of the Boston Elevated Railroad trustees to abolish five-cent local fares brought protests from many quarters today.

Representative Francis X. Coyne (D) of Dorchester, declared, "The plan to abolish the five-cent fare puts a tremendous burden upon poor people," and called upon the "entire board of Trustees to send their resignations to Governor Hurley. If they don't, I'll file a bill with the Legislature to abolish the trustees."

Deficit Forecast

Mr. Coyne, who served for two years on a special legislative commission which studied the Boston Public Elevated Control Act, said "instead of making possible a decrease in the deficit, the change will increase that deficit because thousands of car riders who have paid a five-cent fare now will walk."

While Edward E. Whiting, Chairman of the Board of Public Trustees, offered the alternatives of either making the railway self-supporting or permanently accepting the principle of subsidization through general taxation, Mr. Coyne said the only solution to the problem is ownership of the Boston Elevated by the Commonwealth.

Inefficiency Charged

Representative-elect James J. Mellen (D) of Charlestown, joined the Dorchester representative in protesting the plan. Mr. Mellen charged "gross inefficiency and mismanagement of the affairs of the Boston Elevated Railway," saying, "what the people have done they can undo—if this situation is not remedied I shall ask that this railway be investigated."

Trustees declared the 10-cent fare was an experiment to start Nov. 19, but no time limit for its operation was set, nor was any promise made that local five-cent fares eventually may be restored.

Anti-War Group Meets in Boston

Finding of fair solutions of economic and social problems at home is a valuable preparatory step towards the solving of international conflicts which may lead to war abroad, according to officers of the Keep America Out of War Committee which is sponsoring the New England Anti-War Congress, meeting tomorrow and Sunday in Boston.

The main event in the Congress program is a meeting in the Old South Meeting House at 8 p. m. on Saturday. Hubert C. Herring, writer and lecturer on international affairs, is to be the principal speaker.

Need for settlement of domestic conflicts in the movement toward a better concept of world-wide peace will be stressed, it is expected, by three other speakers—Tucker Smith, for some years Director of the Brookwood Labor College and now associated with the United Automobile Workers of America; Dr. John A. Lapp, National Chairman of the Keep America Out of War Congress, who has conducted many arbitrations of labor disputes in recent years, and George Roewer, Boston labor attorney.

Other sessions of the Congress—all open to the public as well as to delegates—will be held in Bates Hall in the Y. M. C. A. on Huntington Avenue.

Rindge Observes Golden Jubilee

The Rindge Technical School in Cambridge opened a two-day celebration today in observance of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the school.

Among activities are a general reunion of the alumni, a parade of graduates to the school football game at Russell Field against a Lynn team, a buffet supper at the Hotel Continental, a special exhibit at the school, and open house for all departments. Tomorrow there will be a fire demonstration.

Taxi Vote Recount Petition Slated

A petition for recount of the Boston vote on the referendum of whether or not taxi stands shall be open to independent operators is expected to be filed with the Boston Election Commission before 5 p. m. tomorrow by Representatives Charles J. Innes (R)

Mr. Innes is acting on behalf of taxi companies now operating special-privileged stands at hotels, theaters, and transportation depots to the exclusion of independent cabs.

Taxi interests represented by Mr. Innes hope a recount will show that less than 30 per cent of the total number of state voters on Tuesday voted on the taxi referendum. The law requires that at least 30 per cent o fthe total vote cast at the election be cast on the referendum.

A recount on another referendum, that on Plan E for Cambridge, was expected to be filed today or tomorrow in that city by proponents of this movement for municipal reform.

James M. Landis, Dean of Harvard Law School and leader of the Plan E drive, said: "No supporter of the plan can fail to be heartened by the referendum. The struggle will go on."

The Cambridge vote on Plan E was 21,476 opposed to 20,148 in favor. About 4,500 blank ballots were cast.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Colonial—
Fred Stone in revival of "Lightnin'" by Frank Bacon and Winchell Smith. Produced by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30. Last week.

Plymouth—
"The Flying Ginsburgs," a new comedy by Max Liebman and Allen Boretz. Presented by Vinton Freedley. 8:30. (Through Nov. 19.)

Wilbur—
"Shadow and Substance," by Paul Vincent Carroll. Starring Sir Cedric Hardwicke. Featuring Sara Allgood, Julie Haydon. Presented by Eddie Dowling. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30. Last week.

Shubert—
"The Boys From Syracuse," by Rodgers and Hart. Presented by George Abbott. Starring Jimmy Savo and Wynn Murray. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Majestic—
Lew Leslie's "Blackbirds of 1939." Sixth edition. A Musical Revue. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Ballet

Boston Opera House—
Monte Carlo Ballet Russe, presented by S. Hurok. "L'Epreuve d'amour," "The Seventh Symphony," and "Gaite Parisienne." 8:30. Matinee tomorrow 2:30. "Coppelia," and "Beau Danube."

Movies

Scollay and Modern—
"Men with Wings," featuring Fred MacMurray and Ray Milland. Scollay: 1, 4, 6:50, 9:50. Modern: 1, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "The Higgins Family." Scollay: 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Modern: 2:30, 5:30, 8:40.

Radio Programs—Page 11

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Tyrone Power and Norma Shearer in "Marie Antoinette." Also March of Time's "Behind the Maginot Line." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Trenton—
"Sign of the Cross," starring Fredric March, Charles Laughton and Claudette Colbert. Also "Mad About Music," with Deanna Durbin. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Brookline Village—
"Carefree," featuring Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire. 3:40, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Smashing the Rackets," with Chester Morris. 2, 5, 8.

Exeter—
Joel McCrea in "Youth Takes a Fling." 2:10, 5, 7:50. Also "Strange Boarders," with Tom Walls and Renee Saint Cyr. 3:25, 6:25, 9:15.

Strand—
Shirley Temple in "Little Miss Broadway." Also Simone Simon and Don Ameche in "Josette."

University—
"My Lucky Star," starring Sonja Henie. 3:15, 6:25, 9:40. Also "The Lady Objects," with Gloria Stuart. 1:45, 5, 8:10.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:15, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40. "Steel, Man's Friend," 2:30, 4:45, 6:55, 9.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Dark Rapture." 1:05, 4:05, 7:05, 10:05. Also "The Renegade Ranger," with George O'Brien. 2:55, 5:55, 8:55.

Fenway and Paramount—
Holding over "Brother Rat," featuring Wayne Morris, Priscilla Lane and Eddie Albert. Fenway: 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Paramount: 1, 4:10, 7:15, 10:25. Also "Five of a Kind," starring the Dionne quintuplets, Jean Hersholt, and Claire Trevor. Fenway: 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. Paramount: 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

State and Orpheum—
Wallace Beery and Mickey Rooney in "Stablemates." Both theaters: 1, 4:05, 7:15, 10:30. Also "Listen, Darling," with Freddie Bartholomew and Judy Garland. Both theaters: 2:45, 5:50, 9.

Trans Lux—
Latest newsreel; sports, March of Time; Robert Benchley, and a travelogue, cartoons, and other shorts. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. "Declaration of Independence," in technicolor, latest newsreels, travelogue, "Paris on Parade," and other shorts.

South Station Theater—
"Golden California." "The Memory Lingers On." "Adventures of the Newsreel Cameraman." "What the Public Doesn't See," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Metropolitan—
Tyrone Power, Loretta Young and Annabella in "Suez." 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. Also "Torchy Gets Her Man," with Glenda Farrell and Barton MacLane. 2:50, 5:50, 8:50.

Uptown—
"Breaking the Ice," with Irene Dare. 1, 3:35, 6:15, 8:55. Also "Straight, Place and Show," with the Ritz Brothers. 2:20, 5, 7:40, 10:20.

Keith Memorial—
"A Man to Remember," with Anne Shirley and Edward Ellis. 2:25, 5:25, 8:25. Also, "The Mad Miss Manton," starring Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 1, 4, 7, 10.

Coolidge Corner—
"Straight, Place and Show," featuring the Ritz Brothers. 3:56, 6:55, 9:58. Also "Time Out for Murder," with Michael Whalen. 2:12, 5:11, 8:10.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by Yoryis Yakalis, Greek violinist. Leo Litwin at the piano. 8:15.

Other Events

Tremont Temple-Lorimer Hall—
Illustrated colored lecture on "A Spring Cruise to Europe—1938" by Bransom DeCou, at 8:15.

Wellesley College—
Talk on "The European Crisis" by Miss Vera M. Dean, Director of the Research Department of the Foreign Policy Association, Pendleton Hall. 8.

Copley-Plaza—
Newman Club football dance. Swiss Room. 9.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Mrs. Tanner will present a guidance lecture on Museum Treasures. 11 a. m.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Harvard and Tufts Play Host Roles Tomorrow—New Skating Star Thrills Boston

Crimson and Jumbos Meet Virginians and Bowdoin

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

College football hits a low ebb tomorrow with only two local games scheduled and neither affair approaching major proportions. The holiday today saw the Boston College-Boston University game and tomorrow Harvard plays host to a team of questionable strength in Virginia and Tufts entertains Bowdoin.

Over on the Tufts Oval the Jumbos will be seeking their first victory of the season and based upon records, there is little promise that the Polar Bears from down Maine will be easy prey. It is true that the invading team, coached by Adam Walsh, is not as strong as usual, and that its objective games are out of the way, probably inviting a letdown; but Lew Manly has had too many inexperienced men and injuries to contend with to hope for much.

The Harvard-Virginia game has possibilities only if the Cavaliers are a better team than indicated by their trouncing, 39-0, at Columbia last Saturday. Certain key men were forced out of that game early and it is possible that they will be able to make a better showing here, but allowing for their best, the Crimson will have to indulge in an overdose of overconfidence ever to lose.

Harvard Stronger Each Week

There are other things to look for in this game, even if the Cambridge eleven is slated to win. Each succeeding week has seen a stronger, smoother, and more powerful Harvard team trot forth to battle. Even football experts of long standing are interested in the play of this Harvard team. There are no nationally famous stars in the assemblage, and yet there are several who have approached greatness. The team functions better as a unit than a Harvard team has in many a year.

Again the students will have opportunity to view some of the replacements. If the Crimson establishes an early lead, it is logical that Dick Harlow, after sufficient workout for the regulars is over, will insert the boys who have played so little in the important games. It is good investment because it might be necessary to use them against Yale and experience gained now will not be so costly in such an emergency.

Probably no team in the East is better conditioned than the Crimson. The number of minutes each of the regulars has played is remarkable. They started each game and just seemed to keep going without need of help. As a result, they near the Yale game as hardy a group of athletes as any coach could want.

Coaches Warned Harvards

All week the coaches have warned the Crimson that that debacle in New York may not happen again. It is a reasonable possibility that the Cavaliers simply collapsed for that one game and might, if the Harvards take them too lightly, offer more opposition than expected. It is known that there are a few good football players coming with that team, and a few such players nearly created havoc last Saturday when the supposedly weak Maroons threw bombshell passes over the heads of the Cambridge boys and posted a 13-0 score before the Harvards awakened.

Should that happen again it will bode ill for the Crimson against Yale. The Eli are pretty good at tossing passes and if they find the Harvards as vulnerable as did Chicago and proceed to cross that Crimson line early in the game, Capt. Bobby Green will find it a much more difficult task to overhaul them than the Maroons.

The Southerners have a poor record against Harvard teams. They have been up here on nine occasions, have lost nine times, and never have scored so much as one point. That is something these Cavaliers hope to remedy. At least they hope to tidy up that blemish by a score or two and the crafty Frank Murray, former coach of Marquette, undoubtedly has given them plays that Harvard will be seeing for the first time. Marquette teams always were brilliant and while he may not have the material he had in the mid-West, he has coached long enough to give them tricky plays that will fit what he has at hand.

Harvard will start out with its regular line-up and the three ranking fullbacks all will have a chance to vie for starting assignments against Yale. Mike Cohen, Joe Gardella and Ben Smith all have risen to heights at one time or another during the season and with only the objective game left they will have their best foot forward tomorrow. The only other alternative likely is that if Harvard kicks off Austie Harding, the kicker, will start in place of Frank Foley. Both will see action, however. Bob James the third replacement for these two met with an injury in practice and probably will not play and in that event Bob Jones may get his chance.

Neither the game at Tufts nor Harvard offers much on the surface but football is a funny game!

Last Home Game for Crimson

By a Staff Photographer

Above: Vernon Struck, fullback last year, instructs three present candidates, Joe Gardella, Ben Smith, and Mike Cohen. Right: Capt. John Acree, University of Virginia guard.

Americans And Maple Leafs In First Victories

National Hockey League Standing

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Chicago	3	0	0	11	3	6
Boston	2	1	0	7	3	4
Americans	1	1	0	3	7	2
Toronto	1	2	0	4	5	2
Rangers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Detroit	0	2	0	2	6	0
Canadiens	0	2	0	2	5	0

Results Nov. 10

Americans 2, Detroit 1.
Toronto 2, Canadiens 0.

By the Associated Press

It's early yet, but the suspicion is getting around that Montreal's Flying Frenchmen may not be such a hazard in the National Hockey League as some expected.

Supposedly strengthened by most of the cast of the disbanded Maroons, the Canadiens have been humbled in the first two starts—both times on their own ice.

No one gasped when Chicago's rampaging Black Hawks turned the trick last week, but it was a different matter last night when the Toronto Maple Leafs, who hadn't won in two chances, came through with a 2-to-0 shutout.

The Canadiens staged a whirlwind offensive which never did more than come close while the Leafs gave rangy Bill Thoms the puck in front of the cage and he rammed it home three minutes after the second period opened. Nick Metz added the other point in the final period.

The New York Americans made fast work of the Detroit Red Wings last night, scoring twice within a minute and a half of the start of their game to win, 2 to 1.

Both New York goals came with Eddie Wares of Detroit parked in the penalty box. After he climbed back out, the Wings collected one point in the second.

Injuries, which generally have an important effect on the National League race, began cropping out in this game too. First Charley Conacher, Detroit's acquisition from Toronto, hurt his right shoulder and had to retire. Then Goalie Earl Robertson got a gash over his right eye.

Gene Mako to Team With Jack Tidball

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 11 (AP)—Gene Mako, advised that J. Donald Budge had turned to professional tennis today, wished his erstwhile doubles partner "all the luck in the world," and announced he would team up next year with Jack Tidball, former National intercollegiate champion from the University of California at Los Angeles.

Perry T. Jones, Secretary of the California Tennis Association, who figured in Budge's early rise to amateur prominence, said he was not alarmed over the future of the Davis Cup competition.

"When Tilden turned pro, everyone thought it would be the last of great tennis in this country. Then along came Ellsworth Vines, and when he turned professional, Budge came along. Now that Don has turned, there'll be somebody else next year," Jones recited.

To Select Hockey Site Some Time This Month

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP)—A decision on the site for the National Amateur Athletic Union hockey championships will be made sometime this month, Frederick W. Rubien, Chairman of the committee in charge, disclosed today.

He said members of the governing group would be polled by mail on invitations from Boston, New Haven, Clinton, N. Y., and Brooklyn, so that plans can be made before the golden anniversary convention of the A. A. U. in Washington, D. C., Dec. 2-4.

Rubien also said the A. A. U. would select a team, probably of all-stars, to represent the United States in the world championships in Switzerland prior to the holding of this country's National tournament.

Harvard-Yale Freshmen Meet In Bowl Game

Seeking Harvard's first freshman win over Yale since 1933, the Crimson freshman football squad left Boston for New Haven at noon today. Coach Neil Stahley took 33 players and the squad will have a late afternoon practice in the Yale Bowl, where the game will be played tomorrow at 2 p. m.

Harvard's last victory over the Eli youngsters was in 1933, when the Crimson won 31-6. Yale won 13-0 in 1934, 21-19 in 1935, 26-14 in 1936, and 27-0 in 1937. This is the third team coached by Stahley to face the Eli. He coached the 1935 and 1937 teams and in 1936 was field coach of the varsity.

This Harvard freshman team has lost but one game, that to Exeter 3-0 in its first start, when the players had been out for only a week. In their second game, they won from Worcester, 14-12, and since then defeated Andover, 20-0, and Dartmouth, 12-0. Yale defeated Andover, 19-6, Exeter, 26-20, lost to Cheshire School, 6-0, and to the Princeton freshmen, 25-0.

Reggie Root coaches Yale and it is captained by Hovey Seymour, talented 180-pound halfback from Greenwich, Conn. Harvard is captained by Arthur T. Lyman of Westwood, who is playing blocking back.

The Crimson concluded practice last night under lights and Stahley named the same starters as the same who faced Dartmouth. William B. Parsons of New York City and Thomas L. Johnson of Andover will be the ends; Vern K. Miller of Milwaukee, Wis., and Thomas Gardiner of Boston, the tackles; Richard C. Row of Cambridge and Endicott Peabody of Utica, N. Y., the guards, and Charles B. Ayres of Wallingford, Conn., the center. The starting backfield will have Capt. Arthur T. Lyman of Westwood at blocking back, Frederick C. Spreyer of West Haven, Conn., at left halfback, Francis M. Lee of New Haven, Conn., at right halfback, and George W. Heiden of Milwaukee, Wis., at fullback.

The Yale starting team will have Walter G. Rafferty of Greenwich, Conn., and Alan E. Bartholemy of Portland, Ore., ends; Frank A. Kemp of Denver, Colo., and John F. Magee of Easton, Pa., tackles; Patrick M. Westfeldt of New Orleans, La., and Henry P. Wheeler of Lake Forest, Ill., guards, and Frank A. Sprole of Cranford, N. J., at center. The Yale backfield will include in addition to Hovey Seymour of Greenwich, Conn., Casper W. B. Townsend of Merion, Pa., William T. Bell of Alexandria, Va., and Fred Hirschorn of New York City. The starting lineups:

Harvard '42		Yale '42
Parsons (170)	le	Bartholemy (165)
Miller (260)	lt	Magee (185)
Row (188)	lg	Wheeler (175)
Ayres (194)	c	Sprole (193)
Peabody (175)	rg	Westfeldt (188)
Gardiner (190)	rt	Kemp (184)
Johnson (168)	re	Rafferty (170)
Lyman (190)	qb	Seymour (180)
Spreyer (175)	lhb	Bell (150)
Lee (165)	rhb	Townsend (168)
Heiden (165)	fb	Hirschorn (182)

Tiger Cubs Elect Wilson

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 11 (AP)—Bruce P. Wilson of Binghamton, N. Y., was elected captain of Princeton's freshman football team yesterday at a meeting of the squad. An outstanding end, Wilson was captain of football at Phillips Exeter Academy and is a son of Thomas A. Wilson, Princeton, 1913, who was an all-America guard and later a line coach for Bill Roper here.

Moon May Tend Olympic Nets Over Week End

The high hopes of the Boston Olympics to gain a double victory over their recent conquerors, the Lachine Rapids, at the Garden on Saturday evening and Sunday afternoon now seem to hinge on the condition of their brilliant goalie, Ted Frazier.

Frazier turned up at the Olympic practice nursing a wrist. The Stoneham youth wants to take up the burden again, but Coach Harrington is doubtful. If Frazier cannot play, Tom Moon, veteran Olympic minder, will don the pads. Moon made a fine showing on his only public appearance this winter, when he turned in a sensational game against the Boston Bruins.

The other injured member, Frankie Spain, should be ready to answer the opening bell. Should the Newton boy be unable to compete, then Harrington will flash something new on Boston fans in the person of Dick Sherman from Cambridge. Sherman came unheralded to the Olympic squad this season, but the manner in which he handles himself both as a play maker and a defensive threat has opened the eyes of all.

Word now comes from Albert Leduc that he has two new faces to flash on the Olympics for the coming frays. Vic Cameron and Duprey Roy are the lads and both perform on the defense. Cameron has just reported to Lachine from a try-out with the New York Rangers; while Roy spent the last two seasons playing with the Baltimore team of the Eastern Amateur League.

Army Soccer Team To Face Harvards

Undefeated in seven games this year, though tied by Princeton, 3-3, Harvard's varsity soccer team will play its pre-Yale game on the soccer field behind the Harvard Business School at 1 o'clock tomorrow, with Army as an opponent.

The Harvard team, one of the best of a number of fine teams developed by Coach Jack Carr, is to meet Yale at New Haven on Nov. 18, which game, if won by the Crimson, will give Harvard the championship of the New England Intercollegiate League, in which it presently holds first place.

Reshevsky Defeated In the Third Round

ROTTERDAM, the Netherlands, Nov. 11 (AP)—Samuel Reshevsky, United States champion, lost to Mikhail Botwinnik, of Soviet Russia, yesterday in the third round of the A. V. R. O. International chess masters' tournament.

Reuben Fine, New York, drew with Jose R. Capablanca, Cuba, and Dr. Alexander Alekhine, France, defeated Dr. Max Euwe, former world champion, of Amsterdam.

Reshevsky lost to Botwinnik in 37 moves, Dr. Alekhine won from Dr. Euwe in 41 moves, and the Fine-Capablanca match was drawn after 43 moves.

S. Flohr, of Czechoslovakia, drew with Paul Keres, of Estonia, in 23 moves.

A Powerful Defense

DURHAM, N. C. (AP)—In the first three games of the season, the Duke football team held its opponents to a net gain of 55 yards.

Eli and Tigers Seeking Salvage In Dull Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 11—Intercollegiate football's oldest continuous rivalry will be resumed for the 62nd time tomorrow, when the Princeton Tigers play host to the Yale Bulldogs in Palmer Stadium before an expected capacity crowd of 52,000.

The Elis hold a 15-game edge in the series which started in 1873, having won 33 encounters to 18 victories for the Orange and Black. Ten contests have gone to ties during this rivalry, which is second in age only to the Princeton-Rutgers feud.

Indicative of Yale's gridiron supremecy over the years is the fact that, since modern scoring systems were adopted in 1883, Blue machines have piled up 593 points to Princeton's 365.

The charges of both Ducky Pond and Tad Wieman, serving his first year as head coach at Princeton, will be entering Saturday's contest seeking to redeem meager season's records. Only victory in this traditional encounter can compensate for the drubbings which stronger Ivy League outfits have administered.

Yale, deflated by the graduation of its all-America Captain, Clint Frank, has been hard pushed this year to salvage two victories in six contests. The Blues bowed to Columbia's aerial attack in the opener and were blanked 21-0 the following Saturday by Penn. The Quaker shutout was the first suffered by a Pond-coached Yale eleven.

The Bulldogs came back with a 9-7 upset of Navy in the Yale Bowl, but a 15-13 defeat by Fritz Crisler's Michigan eleven and a 24-6 trouncing at the hands of Dartmouth's undefeated Indians have contributed to Yale's most disappointing season. An up-hill fight gave them a 20-4 victory over Brown last Saturday.

Princeton's grid performances have marked the Tigers as an unpredictable team this year. The bright spots have been an upset 13-0 victory over a highly-favored Penn team, a 13-13 tie with Navy, and a 39-0 triumph over Williams. Crushing defeats have been suffered at the hands of Dartmouth and Harvard, and last week the Bengals went down to defeat before a Rutgers team for the first time in 69 years in one of the greatest upsets in Princeton history.

Bowl Game Talk For B. C. Eagles

From Mayor Tobin down to the humblest citizen all Boston was agog today with talk of bowl games for the undefeated Boston College Eagles. The youthful Boston Mayor said that he would reserve a ticket for whatever bowl game the Eagles would take part in.

Unbeaten Green Faces a Crucial Test Tomorrow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 11—Cornell and Dartmouth meet tomorrow in the 20th game of an uninterrupted series, before the largest crowd ever to be jammed into Schoellkopf Field. So large was the demand for tickets to this game that there was no general sale and temporary bleachers were erected around the playing field.

A crowd of 30,000 is expected, over 10,000 more than has ever witnessed a game at Ithaca. The town will be filled to capacity over the week end and local police anticipate such traffic congestion that they have requested that all townspeople leave their cars at home.

This series of 19 successive games is the longest that Dartmouth has played with any opponent and the game is a traditional one for Cornell. With each school having its greatest team in years this season, the game Saturday assumes even greater importance.

The Dartmouth team will arrive in Ithaca on the 11:45 train this morning and will practice on Schoellkopf Field. Their sleeping quarters will be in the Glen Springs Hotel in Watkins Glen.

The team that has started most of the games to date will probably get the call for Cornell. This includes Holland and Spang at the ends, McKeever and Drahos at tackles, Hemingway and Roth at guards, and Captain Van Ranst at center, with a backfield composed of Matuszczak, Peck, McCullough, and Eichler.

For Dartmouth, Miller and Parks will probably start at the end posts, Sommers and Feeley at the tackles, Young and Zitrides guards, Gibson, center, and Nopper, Hutchinson, Captain McLeod and Howe as the backfield.

Davis Cup Is Due for Trip With Budge a Professional

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP)—The Davis Cup is a gone gosling with the decision of Donald Budge to take the $75,000 and launch his professional tennis career against Ellsworth Vines here on Jan. 3.

Budge won the big trophy from the British almost single-handed a year ago, and his mighty play enabled this country to turn back Australia's fine challenge last August on the courts of the Germantown Cricket Club.

Now the garish bowl can be crated up and prepared for shipment either to Australia or Germany, depending upon whether Baron Von Cramm, the German ace, is forgiven the misstep that sent him to jail last winter.

If Von Cramm is chosen on the German team, and his months in prison did not rust his game, he and Henner Henkel should be good enough to whip any combination that either Australia or this country can put on the court. Otherwise, it looks like Australia.

Riggs and Mako

When Budge signed the papers, Uncle Sam was left with a prospective Davis Cup team of Bobby Riggs and Gene Mako and a varied assortment of mediocre probables. It is the weakest line-up this Nation has had since the Davis Cup matches first were contested.

Its caliber is perhaps best reflected in the fact that Mako, never a singles player of note, was able to reach the finals of the National championships against Budge, where he was slaughtered. Riggs was beaten by Gilbert Hunt, who does not even belong to the top flight of tennis.

Australia will be back with Jack Bromwich and Adrian Quist, and with Budge out of the way they should have little difficulty winnig three out of five matches from any combination the U. S. can put together. Von Cramm and Henkel would figure to win at least as decisively.

The scandal of the Forest Hills tournament was the failure of this country's younger players to make a respectable showing. Time was when there always were a half-dozen kids from California alone who created some excitement and showed promise. But there is nothing that looks like a future Vines or Budge in the current crop.

Coast Offers Van Horn

Out on the coast they think they have a coming great in Welby Van Horn. In the Nationals he looked more like a youth with a hard service and a neglected backhand, though in mitigation it should be added that he was playing against Budge at the time.

Realization that his departure would mean almost certain loss of the Cup undoubtedly weighed on Budge. Only the absolute necessity of making some big money quickly to assist his family caused him to make the leap. He said, wistfully, that he wished he could play amateur tennis the rest of his life.

He knows from certain bitter experiences of Vines and Fred Perry that his life will not be such a pleasant one from now on. As a professional, he will not sit around on the verandas of exclusive clubs, sipping lemonade and chatting with the club's most beautiful daughters.

Instead, he will become weary, hopping swiftly from one dimly-lit armory and auditorium to another, and many of his friends of recent years won't even know he is in town. This hasn't bothered Vines particularly, because he never cared about "society," anyway. But it has disillusioned Perry and some of the others.

Miller New President Of Indianapolis Club

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 11 (AP)—Leo Thomas Miller, new President of the Indianapolis Indians, promised a new deal in American Association baseball here today. Norman A. Perry, President of the Indianapolis Club 10 years, announced his resignation yesterday and said Miller would take his place.

Miller bought stock in the Indianapolis club to step into his new post. He has been General Manager since he came here a year ago from Buffalo of the International League. He will keep this job.

The new President said he planned many policy changes to build a "winning and entertaining club." Indianapolis recently announced a working agreement with the Cincinnati Reds.

The Indians finished fourth last season and lost in play-offs to Kansas City.

Miller said Manager Ray Schalk and other Indian officials would keep their places.

College Football Scores

Lamar 13, Stephen F. Austin 13.
Kansas Wesleyan 10, Baker 0.
Henderson State T. 7, Hendrix 0.

English Girl Amazes Arena Fans in Skill

Little Hazel Franklin from Bournemouth, Eng., gave Boston skating admirers a composite taste of Evelyn Chandler, Sonja Henie, and other leading women figure skaters all in one personality at the Boston Arena last night.

A surprising number of people attended the rather impromptu debut of the newly-formed Figure Skating Club and were treated an interesting informal program featured by the 13-year-old English youngster.

Dressed in a sparkling costume she gyrated over the Arena ice surface with the reckless abandon of Miss Chandler, the grace of Miss Henie, and a contagious enthusiasm all her own. Her double Salchow spins were real and thrilling and she repeated them with such rapidity that their execution looked so simple as to be amazing.

Miss Franklin closed the solo part of the show after several encores. She was preceded by Polly Blodgett of local fame who has won a new place in the Boston skating public and a youngster from Providence—Roberta Jenks—who shows more than average promise.

The intervals of the solos were taken up by general skating and dancing exhibitions, both instructive and entertaining. Karl Rhode's orchestra provided the music and the new Figure Skating Club made a favorable debut. It is probably the only time Miss Franklin ever will make a personal appearance at such reasonable admission charges. Gretchen Merrill, national novice champion, was unable to appear, having injured a foot. W. M.

Punts and Passes

By the Associated Press

DENVER — Hawaii University's football team, which plays the University of Denver Saturday, is a gridiron melting pot. Led by Capt. "Kayo" Chung, a Korean guard, the squad represents 15 nationalities.

* * *

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—Illinois' right tackle and Ohio State's left tackle should have something to say to each other when they line up Saturday. Tom Riggs, the 220-pound pride of the Illini, and Alex Schoenbaum, 223-pound Buckeye, are both graduates of Huntington, W. Va., High School.

* * *

CLEMSON, S. C.—Somebody took time out from his calculus class at Clemson College to figure out Bob Bailey, the Tigers' triple-threat backfield star, has punted a football more than three-quarters of a mile in competition this season. The cold numerals are 41 boots for 4,548 feet.

* * *

NEW YORK—One record you can't take away from Fordham's Rams is that they're a tough team to beat in the Polo Grounds. With Coogan's Bluff behind them, they haven't lost in their last 17 tests on the home grounds—or to put it another way, since Purdue mauled them Oct. 12, 1935.

* * *

SOUTH BEND, Ind. — Notre Dame's old timers, the men who were boys in football uniforms between 1910 and 1914, will be present to cheer for their alma mater against Minnesota this week. There'll be a special dinner for them tonight and a place on the Irish bench tomorrow. They won't need to worry about seats at a game which has been a sell-out for more than a week.

Snead Wins Another

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Nov. 11 (AP)—Firing a spectacular 32 on the final nine holes, Sam Snead came through late yesterday with a 7-under-par 273 for the 72-hole White Sulphur open golf tournament to win the first prize in the $3,000 event by two strokes over Ky Laffoon of Chicago. It added $700 to Snead's tournament earnings for an $18,272 total this year.

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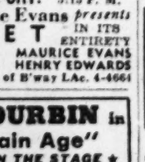

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Plymouth Theatre, W. 45 St. Cir. 6-9156
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30
WALTER HUSTON in
The New Musical Comedy
"KNICKERBOCKER HOLIDAY"
By Maxwell Anderson and Kurt Weill
Ethel Barrymore, W. 47 St. CI. 6-0390
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

DENNIS KING, VERA ZORINA, VIVIENNE SEGAL, WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGER'S & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
with Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. Evgs. 8:30. $1.10 to $4.40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. Mail orders. Thanksgiving Day Matinee, Thursday, Nov. 24

LIMITED ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED
Gilbert Miller presents HELEN HAYES in
VICTORIA REGINA
MARTIN BECK Theatre, 45th St. W. of 8th Av.
CI. 6-6363 Evgs. 8:30 Sharp $1.10 to $3.30
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30 Sharp. $1.10 to $2.75

EVGS. 6:30. MAT. SAT. 1 P. M. to 5:15 P. M.
HAMLET Maurice Evans presents IN ITS ENTIRETY
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VINTON FREEDLEY presents
THE FLYING GINZBURGS
A New Comedy by Max Liebman & Allen Boretz
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What's Going On in the Arts

'The Flying Ginzburgs'

As test for the contents of an entertainment, old-timers in the theater long had this rule-of-thumb: never include mention of things or persons that are not to be shown to the audience. Out of such a long-tested practise might come means for making a satisfactory farce out of "The Flying Ginzburgs."

At the Plymouth Theater last evening the spectators laughed often and loud at this story about a youth with a yen for vaudeville as it used to be. This Harry Quill gets into a mess, while trying to put together a show for his lodge, because the chief panjandrum won't cooperate. Harry didn't want the big shot's wife on the bill as a singer. At the end everything is cleared up by the enterprise of Harry's father-in-law, who, like Grandpa in "You Can't Take It With You," is an individual in a conformists' world.

Harry's little home is turned into bedlam when the vaudeville bill—acrobats, dancers, sidewalk acts, jugglers, prestidigitators — camp hungrily on his premises. This is almost too much for the helpful little wife, who, as played by Barbara Robbins, provides a great deal of the brightness and charm that are needed to carry off the rough bustle of the bulk of the fun. All through the show the spectators must have been looking for a spot where each of the performers could do their stuff. But no; after hearing about the grandeurs of Keith-Albee vaudeville all the evening, the audience was dismissed with mere snippets of samples of the variety show business as it was B. H.—Before Hollywood. Introduction of a few vaudeville turns would make it possible to eliminate whole strings of profanity.

The play is by Max Liebman and Allen Boretz, authors of a similarly rough-and-tumble show, "Room Service." Vinton Freedley is the producer, and the doings have been staged with snap and speed by Melville Burke. Hume Cronyn stays always within the part of Quill, Percy Kilbride does another of his eccentric comedy parts well, Eddie Nugent and Otto Hulett, among others, are entirely right in their performances. Then there is Ann Pennington—what were the producers thinking of, giving her no chance to dance? E. C. S.

Delibes's "Coppélia" Revived

"Coppélia" (Delibes), "Spectre de la Rose" (Weber) and "Prince Igor" (Borodin) comprised the Ballet Russe program at the Boston Opera House last night.

"Coppélia," an innovation in its time, for it was one of the first ballets to introduce the doll theme and the Czárdás, a forerunner of national folk dance in ballet, into the classical milieu, is now chiefly interesting as a showpiece to set off the several abilities of a company, especially in the third act, which is one long divertissement.

The choreography of the original production in 1870 was by Mérante, but that of the present is credited to Nicolas Sergueff. The Automaton's Dance, notable for its contrapuntal movement, in Act 2, and the vigorous Betrothal Dance in Act 3 are by Massine. The latter was danced by Delarova and Franklin. Throughout the engagement, Franklin's work has stood out for its clean-cut line and spirited performance.

Danilova makes a captivating Swanilda, mischievous without coyness, surprisingly expert in the danse d'école for a peasant lass. Panaieff was the Frantz, who has little to do but play the bumpkin and lend support in adagio.

The company, which must have been turned out nearly full force for the large cast required, is revealed as youthful, good-looking, well-trained, sometimes talented, but rarely glamorous. After the dazzlement of new faces the opening night, and in the succession of ballets that have followed, one begins to miss the three beautiful ballerinas—Toumanova, Baronova and Riabouchinska.

The handsome young Russian, Igor Youskevitch, who ranks among the finest classical dancers in the present company, and Nathalie Krassovska, lovely to look at and quite individual in her interpretation, danced that sublimated pas de deux, "Spectre de la Rose," which has never been seen by this spectator in all the dreaming beauty that legend has credited to it. Mia Slavenska, previously announced for several performances, including this one, has not yet appeared in Boston. Anatol Fistoulari was the conductor of the evening. M. L.

"The Mad Miss Manton"

Two particularly good pictures of widely separated genres arrived at the Keith Memorial Theater yesterday. They are "The Mad Miss Manton" and "A Man to Remember." The first has Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda for its stars. The second has nobody so notable but it has a forthright honesty, it says for once that service is more important than money, and its principal role is played with sensitive fineness by Edward Ellis. Both films possess a considerable degree of originality.

"The Mad Miss Manton" is about a set of society girls who set out to solve a murder. We are so used to mystery films in which each plot development is a new non sequitur that it is a real relief to find a yarn with some connection.

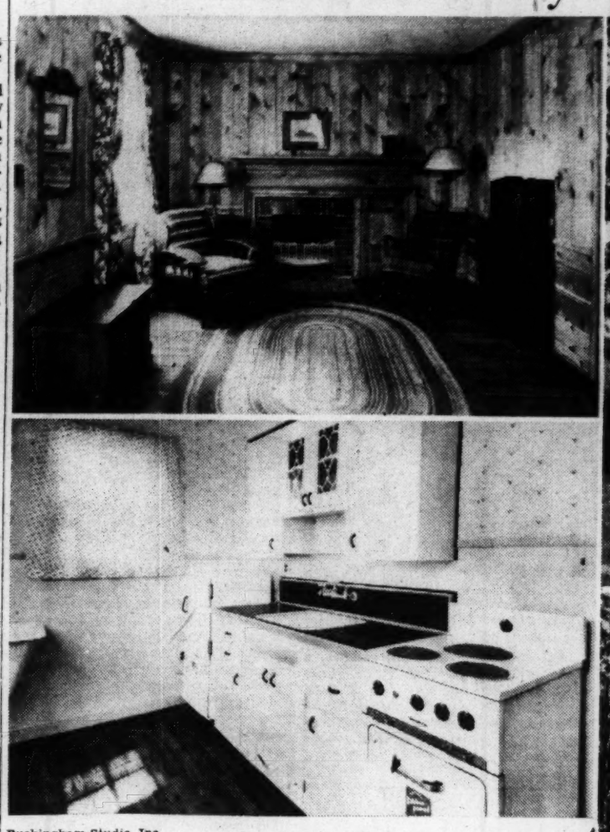
"A Man to Remember" begins as a doctor's funeral procession is passing along the main street of a small town. Above, in an office, several of the town's leading businessmen are found opening the dead man's strong box. The story is told in flashbacks as each soiled and crumpled paper it contains is taken out and examined. The medical sequences are rather prolonged.

"Stablemates"

Somehow, the race track has never struck us as the most likely locale for moral regeneration, but that is the mis en scène chosen by MGM for "Stablemates," with Mickey Rooney and Wallace Beery, which opened at Loew's State and Orpheum Theaters yesterday. With this pair of actors and muggers, even a sentimental melodrama like this takes on a certain appeal.

"Listen Darling," the companion feature, tells how two young friends decide to go after a husband for the widowed mother of one of them. It is a pleasant little comedy, with Judy Garland to sing a few songs and look bright-eyed, and Freddie Bartholomew to appear as a manly teenster. J. D. B.

Lumber Industry Meets Low-Cost Housing Challenge



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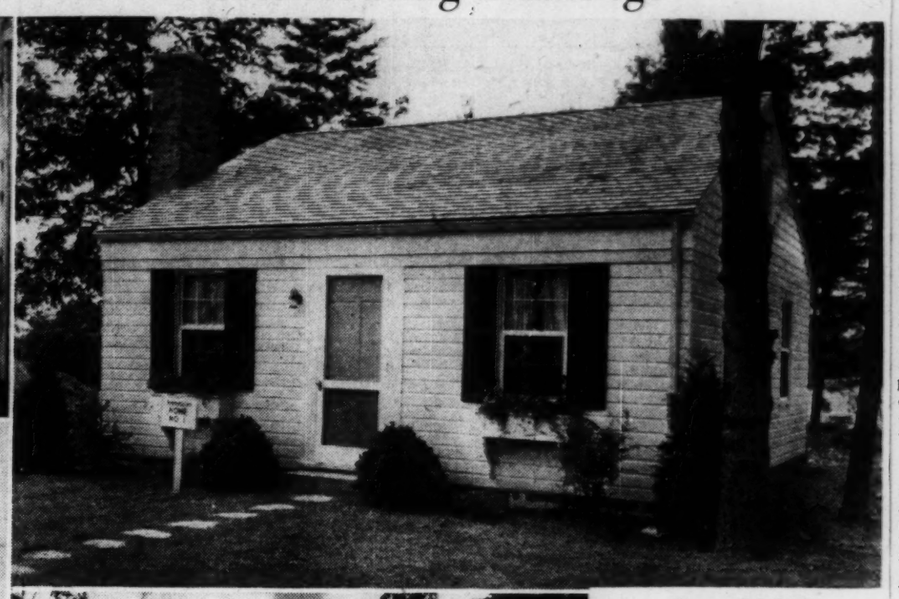

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Type of wooden house designed by lumber industry.

Another Wooden Type

This house is designed to sell at under $4,000 exclusive of the land.

Wooden Houses

(Continued from Page 9)

terfering with the functions of the floor, according to lumber men. At the same time, a plank floor has greater insulation and saves 26.4 per cent of labor time per square foot of floor space, since the carpenter is said to handle twice as many pieces in a joist floor as in a plank floor.

Also there are several times as many nailing points in the joisted floor and the plank floor is laid with practically no waste.

Labor the Greatest Cost

That is merely one point to show that the lumber men are alert to the possibilities of economy in their own system of building, that economies can be realized through the use of materials right at hand. For materials, they say, are the cheapest element in the final cost of a house, that it is the labor which is worth and costs the most.

But the proof of the "housing is in the living," and the lumber men point to what they have done in Fairway Hills, near Washington. In these houses, the $25 to $30 a week family can live in security on an easy-payment plan of some $300 down and about $23.50 a month.

House No. 1 is a detached "garden apartment" which affords minimum accommodations for two people at minimum costs. No smaller house is recommended by the lumber industry. It is so arranged that it may be converted into a two-bedroom house or expanded without loss of efficiency into a three-bedroom house with dining room. The basic plan calls for a 23-foot living room, bedroom, kitchen, bath, and heater room. Its very simplicity of design constitutes its beauty. Cost range is $1,750 to $2,100.

House No. 7 is the highest priced, having maximum space for a minimum amount of money. This is a salt-box roof type home, the basic plan calling for a living room 17 feet long by 12½, a dining room, kitchen, three upstairs bedrooms, garage and bath.

Cost Range, $2000-$2100

A basementless, one-story house with living room, dining room, kitchen, two bedrooms and utility room. Foundation size is 22'10"x31'. A very compact type. Full heating system.

Cost Range, $2500-$2800

An interesting studio type, two-bedroom, one-story house, containing large living room, two bedrooms, kitchen, bath and utility room. Specially suited to the South and West. Foundation size is 22' 6" x 36' 8".

Cost Range, $2500-$2900

A basementless, one-story house, containing large living-dining room, three bedrooms, kitchen, bath, and utility room. A long rectangular shape. Foundation size 22' 6" x 28' 6". May be built with or without fireplace.

Cost Range, $2800-$3200

A house with the basement built above ground in a semi-modern style. Contains hall, dining room, kitchen, utility room, and combination garage-porch on first floor; living room, two bedrooms and bath on second. Foundation size 24'x27'.

Cost Range, $2800-$3400

A compact colonial type of six-room house with three bedrooms made possible by overhanging second floor. A large amount of room for a small foundation size. May be placed front, back or end to street. Foundation size 16' 6" x 25'.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Chas. Hector's Or.	Dance Interlude; talk	"Dick Tracy"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 Bost. Hr; comment	Talk; music	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Dad and Junior"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Dance Revue	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Review	"Serenaders"	Voice of New England	Sport reports	Sport reports
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Senator David I. Walsh	'20th Century Serenade'	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
7:00 "Drama Time"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Hollywood comment	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Jack Haley with	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Ted Fiorito's Or.	"Vocal Varieties"	"Musical Moments"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 "First Nighter";	Warden Lawes' Criminal	Lucille Manners, so-	"Musical Album"	Freddie Greene's Orch.
8:15 drama	Case Histories	prano; Robert Sim-	Bob Hardy's Orchestra.	Pete Herman's Orch.
8:30 Burns and Allen;	"If I Had the Chance";	mons; Frank Black's	Veterans of Foreign	Success Stories
8:45 Ray Noble's Orch.	interviews	Orchestra	Wars dramatization	Success Stories
9:00 Hollywood Hotel;	Paul Martin's Music	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Vets. For. Wars drama	Shirley Winters, songs
9:15 dramatization of	Paul Martin's Music	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	'Sugar-Cane' Davis' Or.	New York Horse Show
9:30 "Journey's End";	News dramatizations	"Death Valley Days";	"Moonbeams"; mixed	Armistice Day program
9:45 William Powell	News dramatizations	dramatic sketch	choir & classical music	Armistice Day program
10:00 "Grand Central	Maurice Spitalny's Or-	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Curtain Time";	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
10:15 Station"; drama	chestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	dramatization	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 Talk by John W.	Dick Dodd, songs	"Musical Roundup"	"Jazz Nocturne"; va-	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45 Davis	"Ink Spots"	"Uncle Ezra"	riety program	"The Monitor News".
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	Request Serenade
11:15 Sports; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Request Serenade
11:30 L. Noble's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Russ Morgan's Orch.	"Nation's Playhouse"	Dance orchestra
11:45 L. Noble's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Russ Morgan's Orch.	"Nation's Playhouse"	Dance orchestra

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
10:00 Children's program	Vocal Trio	Saturday Morning Club;	"The Marriage Clinic";	Studio speaker
10:15 Children's program	Viennese Ensemble	orchestra; soloists	"The Marriage Clinic"	Studio speaker
10:30 Four Corners	Child Education	Amanda Snow, songs	"The First Offender";	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Theater	"Swing Serenade"	Commentator	drama	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Cincinnati Conserv-	Vaughn De Leath	Variety program; com-	Raoul Nadeau, baritone	Al Rawley's Music
11:15 atory of Music;	Male Quartet	mentator; soloist; orch.	Organ recital	Al Rawley's Music
11:30 string quartet;	Weather; music; talk	Mass. State Federation	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45 guest artists	"Four of Us"	of Women's Clubs	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	News; music; "Checker-	Voice, violin, and organ	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 News	board Time"; stocks.	concert	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "The Goofs"	National Farm Hour	"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "The Goofs"	National Farm Hour	"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 'All Hands on Deck'	National Farm Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"Campus Varieties"
1:15 'All Hands on Deck'	National Farm Hour	"George and Juanita"	Sport reports	"Campus Varieties"
1:30 "Buffalo Presents"	"Kick Off"	Bobby Norris, violin	"Treasures in Melody"	Short Story Editor
1:45 Auto Show	Yale-Princeton football	Cornell-Dartmouth foot-	"Treasures in Melody"	Columbia-Navy football
2:00 Football Souvenirs	game	ball game	Sport reports	game
2:15 Minnesota - Notre	Yale-Princeton football	Cornell-Dartmouth foot-	Minnesota - Notre Dame	Columbia-Navy football
2:30 Dame game	game	ball game	football game	game
2:45 Minnesota - Notre	Yale-Princeton football	Cornell-Dartmouth foot-	Minnesota - Notre Dame	Columbia-Navy football
3:00 Dame game	game	ball game	football game	game
3:15 Minnesota - Notre	Yale-Princeton football	Cornell-Dartmouth foot-	Minnesota - Notre Dame	Columbia-Navy football
3:30 Dame game	game	ball game	football game	game
3:45 Minnesota - Notre	Yale-Princeton football	Cornell-Dartmouth foot-	Minnesota - Notre Dame	Columbia-Navy football
4:00 Dame game	game	ball game	football game	game
4:15 Minnesota - Notre	Yale-Princeton game	Cornell-Dartmouth	Minnesota - Notre Dame	Columbia-Navy game
4:30 Dame game	Tennessee - Vanderbilt	Minnesota - Notre Dame	football game	Stephen Charles' Orch.
4:45 Minn.-Notre Dame	football game	football game	Minnesota-Notre Dame	Stephen Charles' Orch.
5:00 'The Boston Hour'	Tennessee - Vanderbilt	Minnesota - Notre Dame	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 'The Boston Hour'	football game	football game	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Dance music	Al Roth's Orchestra	"Swingology"; variety	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Eddy Duchin's Or.	Al Roth's Orchestra	program	"Book Theater"	Sport reports
6:00 News; sportshots	News; weather; music	News Service	California - Wisconsin	"The Monitor News"
6:15 L. Noble's Orch.	Talk; music; news	Eddie Casey, sports	football game	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports comment	Football News	"Musical Rendezvous"	California - Wisconsin	Sport reports
6:45 Jan Masaryk	Les Brown's Orchestra	Dramatization	football game	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
7:00 Commentator	"Message of Israel"	"Avalon Time"; Red	California - Wisconsin	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15 Sat. Swing Club	"Message of Israel"	Foley, soloist; guests	football game	"Front Page Drama"
7:30 Joe E. Brown;	"Jim's Question Bee"	Adrian Rollini's Orch.	California-Wisconsin	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 H. Sosnik's Orch.	"Jim's Question Bee"	"Lives of Great Men"	News Service	Freddie Greene's Orch.
8:00 'Johnny Presents'	Richard Himber's Orch.	Tommy Riggs and Betty	John Philip Sousa Me-	"Jungle Jim"
8:15 Russ Morgan's Or.	Richard Himber's Orch.	Lou; L. Clinton's Or.	morial program	V. Cratlie, soprano
8:30 "Professor Quiz";	Original Play	Fred Waring and His	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Travel Talk
8:45 questions; answers	Original Play	Pennsylvanians	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Wynken, Blynken, Nod
9:00 "Drama Time"	National Barn Dance;	'Vox Pop'; Parks John-	Hawaiian music	Spy Stories
9:15 "Dance Time"	Henry Burr; soloists;	son, W. Butterworth	Hawaiian music	Spy Stories
9:30 "Saturday Night	vocal groups; "Hoosier	"America Dances";	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Freddie Greene's Music
9:45 Serenade"	Hot Shots"	from Hollywood, San	Instrumental Trio	"Gangplank"
10:00 Your Hit Parade;	NBC Symphony Or-	Francisco, Chicago, and	Bob Hardy's Orchestra.	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
10:15 vocalists; quartet;	chestra; Arturo Tos-	New York	Bob Hardy's Orchestra.	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 guests	canini, conductor	Pats Waller's Orchestra	Colonel Merriwether's	Harry De Angelis' Or.
10:45 Network program	NBC Symphony Or-	Pats Waller's Orchestra	Minstrel Show	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Weather; news	chestra; Arturo Tos-	News Service	Concert orchestra	Dance music
11:15 Sports; talk; music	canini, conductor	Weather Service	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Dance music
11:30 Charles Baum's Or.	News; weather; music	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 Charles Baum's Or.	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Day's End"

Sunday's Features

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "The Silver Theater"; Orson Welles, m. c.; Helen Hayes in "Stars in Their Courses."

6:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "The Laugh Liner," with Billy House, comedian.

7:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "The People's Platform"; Forum discussion: "The United States and England's Foreign Policy," with Maj. George F. Elliott, Clyde Miller, Philip Johnson, and a Czech-American woman.

7:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Edward Tomlinson and the Other American: "Preview of the Pan-American Congress," with Lawrence Steinhardt, U. S. Ambassador to Peru, speaking from Lima.

7:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Jack Benny program, with Mary Livingstone, Kenny Baker, Phil Harris' Orchestra.

7:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "The Passing Parade," with John Nesbitt.

7:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Sunday Night at Seth Parker's"; dramatization with music.

7:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Bandwagon: Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Orson Welles' "Mercury Theater of the Air"; Charles Dickens' "Pickwick Papers."

8:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Don Ameche; Dorothy Lamour; Edgar Bergen; Nelson Eddy; Judy, Annie, and Zeke; Paulette Goddard, guest.

8:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Bach Cantata Series"; conductor, Alfred Wallenstein.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Sunday Evening Hour: Symphony Orchestra, Jose Iturbi, conducting, with Jussi Bjoerling, guest.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Hollywood Playhouse"; dramatization starring Charles Boyer and Ida Lupino in "Prelude."

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Headlines and Bylines," with Ralph Edwards, H. V. Kaltenborn, and Gilbert Seldes.

Tonight's Radio Specials

6:45 WNAC Senator David I. Walsh, on "Peace and How to Secure It."

7:45 WIXAL (6.04mc) "The Poetry Corner."

8:00 WNAC Lucille Manners, soprano; Ross Graham, baritone; quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra. Featured reading of Armistice Day poem written by Arthur Gutterman.

8:00 WIXAL (6.04mc) "Pathways to Peace"; "Twenty Years After," Saville R. Davis.

8:00 WEEI "First Nighter" drama: "Madame Dictator."

8:30 WBZ "If I Had the Chance"; Cal Tinney interviews Clifford Odets, Beulah Bond, Benny Goodman, and Stuart Erwin.

8:45 WIXAL (6.04mc), "The American Editor Remembers Armistice Day."

9:00 WEEI "Hollywood Hotel"; William Powell, master of ceremonies; Burgess Meredith, H. B. Warner, and Melville Cooper in "Journey's End"; Frances Langford and Jean Sablon, vocalists; orchestra.

9:30 WNAC "Death Valley Days" drama: "Over There," a World War story with Nevada flavor.

10:00 WAAB "Curtain Time" drama: "Beauty and the Beads," mystery story.

10:30 WEEI John W. Davis, before annual convention of English-Speaking Union, at Chicago.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Nov. 12

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Native Poultry Holds Spotlight In Market Stalls

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Shoppers in the food markets today found Faneuil Hall stalls and the largest of the chain stores closed all day in observance of Armistice Day. But some of the modern food marts which cater especially to motorists, were open after 1 p. m.

In such stores and others too—as evidenced by the multitude of signs in windows—shoppers found an ample supply of native poultry of all kinds. Week-end prices of native chicken and fowl of four to six pounds weight range from 28 to 35 cents a pound in Faneuil Hall stalls and as low as 25 cents in chain stores. Turkeys are from 35c to 40c a pound in Faneuil Hall for near-by birds and a bit less for western.

Little Change in Meats

In the meats, little change is noted in prices but pork seems a shade easier. It is in season and of fine quality. Loins for roasts can be found in some parts of Faneuil Hall as low as 22 cents a pound and New England dressed pork can be obtained for as little as 28 cents. Chain stores offer pork loins in the range of 20 to 23 cents. Beef prices are practically unchanged, holding to their relative high levels of many weeks. Lamb, too, is fairly stable in price, legs selling for 25 to 28 cents in Faneuil Hall stalls and for 21 to 25 cents in chain stores.

Seafood is attractive for a change in menu, and smoked fish is increasing in popularity as the season advances. Smoked salmon is being imported and is displayed along with smoked haddock fillets. Items selling in downtown stores at 25 cents a pound include small native smelts, haddock and flounder fillets, striped bass, and smoked haddock fillets. Fresh mackerel is offered at 18 to 20 cents. Fresh western salmon sells at 30 to 35 cents, cold storage swordfish at 35 cents, and eastern halibut from 40 to 45 cents. Some chain stores quote 25 cents for "fancy" swordfish.

Kemal Revealed By Historian As Great Reformer

Mustapha Kemal Ataturk, late President of the Turkish Republic, will be remembered for his many nationalizing reforms long after he has been forgotten as the iron-handed dictator of his people, in the opinion of Sir Denison Ross, British historian and authority on Central Asia.

Numbering Kemal among eight famous Tartar chieftains, Sir Denison cited instances of reform witnessed by himself as a personal friend of the Turkish ruler. These he enumerated Nov. 10 in the first of eight lectures on famous Tartar conquerors, delivered under auspices of the Lowell Institute.

Study of Customs

Kemal freed his country of enslaving Arabic and Persian customs and culture, and instigated a homogeneity of his people by educating them in the ancient Turkish customs and language, Sir Denison said.

One of the most practical reforms which took place following Kemal's appointment as President in 1923 was his decree that all persons choose surnames within 18 months. Kemal chose the Turkish name Ataturk, meaning "Papa Turk." His Prime Minister, Ismet Pasha, elected the new President of the Republic, chose the name Inonu, from a famous battle.

Christmas Gifts of China, Glassware and Bric-a-brac for sale at The Lodge, 660 South Street, NEEDHAM, MASSACHUSETTS. Miss Morse Hours 2:30-5 p. m.

FRANK FERDINAND Incorporated. Furniture for the Home—at moderate prices. Furniture, Rugs, Radios, Lamps, Draperies, Floor Coverings, etc. Fine assortment of Children's Furniture, Baby Carriages, Strollers, Cribs and Play Pens. Use Our Convenient Payment Plan. THE BLUE STORE, Dudley Street Terminal, Boston, Mass.

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UPTOWN Shopping Guide, BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

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Marshfield Hills. GREAT VALUE. FOR SALE: Charming year-round country estate beautifully situated on a hillside commanding a superb view of the surrounding country and the deep blue sea beyond. Modern in all appointments the house has five baths and hot water heat with oil burner. Each bedroom with private bath is tastefully decorated as is the house throughout. There are approximately three acres of grounds, lovely shade trees, shrubbery, green lawns and flower gardens. There is a 3-car garage with a splendid apartment for chauffeur or gardener. Everything throughout the estate is in perfect order. The key to this house will open the door to your comfort and happiness in a high-grade country community. AUGUST F. PETERSON, Realtor, COHASSET, MASS.

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Administration Increases Its Loans to Nation's Corn Farmers

Wallace Willing To Make Changes In Farm Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11—Surveying heavy New Deal election losses in the midwest farm belt, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, today offered to give his attention to any constructive program for the farmer, whether advanced by Republicans or Democrats.

"The problem is such a serious one that the solution will require the best efforts of all of us pulling together," he declared.

Probably no New Dealer was more shocked by the election returns than Mr. Wallace whose farm program has been thrown into confusion by heavy losses of supporting Congressmen in the corn and wheat belts.

Wallace to Co-operate

Hasty analysis of returns made by the Secretary's aides shows a reduction from 79 to 46 in Democratic Congressmen from the corn belt of Nebraska, South Dakota, Iowa, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois and Ohio and a drop from 14 to nine in Democratic members from wheat states of Kansas, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon.

Even allowing for Republican strength in the small towns, farm officials admit that the vote reflects a considerable measure of dissatisfaction with the present combination of low farm prices and AAA regimentation.

"I take it that these new House members, whatever they may have said during their campaigns, are now eager to do everything possible to serve their constituents," said Mr. Wallace. "Many of them doubtless have farm plans which they hope will benefit the corn belt farmers. I want to assure these gentlemen that the facilities of the Department of Agriculture will be freely open to them to help them work out their ideas."

Mr. Wallace said his own position would be that the "present legislation furnishes the best framework for an enduring agricultural program." He added: "If the members of Congress decide that they want to change this program, I want them to assume full responsibility for any loss of income that may come to the farmers, any harm that may come to the consumer or any confusion that may be caused to the nation.

Farm Region Dissatisfied

"It is interesting to note," the Secretary continued, "that in the industrial states the loss in Democratic House members is greater than in the agricultural states, but on a percentage basis the loss in the corn and wheat region has been greater than in the industrial area. In the industrial area the loss in Democratic House members has been about 25 per cent whereas in the corn and wheat region it has been about 40 per cent.

"Agricultural income in 1938 under 1937 has been about 13 per cent less for the first nine months of this year as compared with a 9 per cent reduction in total non-agricultural income. Furthermore, at the time the voting took place this fall there was a very marked pickup in employment and in business profits whereas farm product prices in many cases had reached their lowest point, and income from crop marketings in the East and North Central states was 23 to 27 per cent below that of last year.

"It seems rather clear, therefore, that the election in the corn and wheat region does mean that the voters want something positive done to help the income of the corn and wheat farmers. The only question is how it can be done most constructively. It would, of course, be better to do nothing than to do the wrong thing."

Hope for Balanced Transportation Seen In Consolidations

CHICAGO—(AP)—The Transportation Association of America in its annual report said that hope for balanced, competitive transportation systems depended upon "co-ordination and consolidations, not only among the same types, but between all forms of transport."

The Association characterized the problem as "the spearhead to perpetuation of private enterprise for all basic industry and agriculture."

Quick action by Congress to stabilize transportation and avoid Government ownership was stressed by the report, which urged that the "entire problem" be treated. "Our four major forms of transport cannot be co-ordinated in the public interest," the report said, "if a different formula of regulation is applied to each."

The Association recommended that regulation should be by a single Federal body, administering railroads, waterlines, bus and truck lines and air lines.

George Putnam Fund

On the first anniversary of its organization on Nov. 1, 1937, to provide a balanced investment program for investors, the George Putnam Fund reports total assets of $1,314,387. Net asset value of $15.14 per share on Nov. 1, 1938 compares with $14.23 on Nov. 4, 1937, date of first balance sheet.

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Stock Exchange Is Steadily Pushing Its Reform Program

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—While the stock market is hurriedly discounting the surprising successes of conservative opinion at the polls, the Stock Exchange here is humming with reform. Off its busy presses come manifestos daily reporting new improvements, while other reforms, more complicated, are being worked out behind its antique facade by its new modernistic administration.

Announcement this week of an important change in odd-lot executions does not, it is true, come from the Exchange itself, but it comes from a quarter which is hastening to learn the lessons in public relations now being said over by the Exchange. The three leading odd-lot houses, Carlisle, Mellick & Co., DeCoppet & Doremus, and Jacquelin & DeCoppet, have undertaken to remove two of the most vexing public relations problems which this much-respected business has to face.

When a customer offers to pay at least $25 per share for an odd lot, and the next round-lot is at $20, he gets his odd lot, by present rules, at 20-⅛, or the round-lot price plus the eighth charge for the odd-lot house. But if the next round lot after he bids $24 is above his bid, and then the next price is $20, he has to pay $24 at present.

This is the same kind of rule as applies to round lots. But the odd-lot customer kicks. This type of execution constitutes only a very small proportion of the odd-lot business, but produces a large proportion of the kicks. Nearly every such execution results in a protest.

The Broker-Dealer Function

It worked up its argument first in the famous "segregation report" of June, 1936, which started on the subject of segregation of the broker and dealer function and ended mostly in an attack on floor-traders which later became the alleged justification for the rule limiting "daylight trading" by floor traders. The June 1936 argument ran that brokers, despite the law of agency and the specific warnings printed on every confirmation, would double-cross customers by pretending to act as brokers while really acting as agents.

The attack is now on the assumption that brokers who take an occasional flier in the underwriting business will jeopardize their own capital. Member firms leading in the underwriting field include Goldman, Sachs & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Clark, Dodge & Co., Hayden, Stone & Co., Lazard Freres & Co., Paine, Webber & Co., and Smith, Barney & Co.

The Exchange is going to "permit and encourage" broker-underwriters to form separate companies for underwriting. Then if the broker-underwriting houses don't take the hint, then the Exchange, in calculating the houses' net capital for minimum ratio to liabilities, will require segregating of such large reserves against underwritings that the recalcitrant houses will find it more comfortable to segregate their underwriting than to put up the required reserves.

Splitting of Wall Street functions has been one of the chief aims of the federal reformers ever since 1933. Commercial banking has been divorced from investment banking. The SEC has recommended that commercial banks separate off their corporate trust departments. Segregation of underwriting from brokerage function is on the cards, and the Commission wants the brokers to get out of the banking functions they now provide their customers.

The Odd-Lot Situation

So the odd-lot houses have decided to cut out the rule. Hereafter the customer will get his stock at much nearer the $20 in the above transaction than the $24 which was originally the maximum he agreed to pay.

The odd-lot houses recently hired a Brookings Institute economist, Dr. Charles O. Hardy, to go over their business with a fine tooth comb for such things. No report has been made public yet.

The odd-lot people this week released another decision which will also care for a troublesome kink in their business. Odd-lot "limit orders" are often put in for very inactive stocks with wide bid-and-asked spread. Twice a week the odd-lot people will arbitrarily set a fair price for such stocks which will touch off some of these orders.

The Exchange has made its first public announcements on the new specialists' rule. They are the logical consequence of the changed philosophy of recent years which has gone hand-in-hand with federal regulation. Specialists used to keep books and trade for their own profit, and their "social service" function of maintaining a steady market was merely a by-product of this self-interested trading. Then it was decided they must actually try to maintain a steady market, and about a year ago the SEC ruled that they mustn't do anything except maintain such a market.

Now that they mustn't do anything except maintain such a market, the question has naturally arisen whether they have enough capital for such responsibility. Last summer the Exchange queried them all on their capital. This month the Committee on Floor Procedure has been quizzing and indoctrinating them in batches up in the Exchange committee rooms.

Question of Capital

Nobody could think up any satisfactory impersonal and automatic yardstick to apply to every specialist to show how much capital he should have in view of the volume of trading in his specialty or specialties, the price of the stock or stocks, etc. So the Committee is going to decide arbitrarily, in its best judgment, the amount of capital each man needs, and he'll have to find it. Only a few are expected to be forced out, and it is said that plenty of brokers will offer to take their places.

Also the Exchange now authorizes a new kind of specialist, called an "associate," who will not have the responsibility of keeping an even market, but will be a sort of specialist's helper to do a brokerage business round the post for the specialist as long as the specialist is there.

The problem of how to segregate the underwriting business from the brokerage business is still in the drafting room stage. Particularly after the brokerage business began to fade in 1930, brokerage houses went in for the underwriting business, which still held up, and the two serious brokerage house failures, Prince & Whitely and Pynchon & Co., were involved with underwriting ventures. The SEC wants to put a scalpel between the two professions.

Procedure for Delisting

The Stock Exchange has also changed its procedure for the delisting of stocks. Up to 1929, when it wanted to delist, it just delisted. Corporations sometimes protested, and investors as well, for delisting usually kicked their securities into a much lower over-the-counter price level. So the Exchange began letting people know beforehand.

After the Securities and Exchange Commission was set up the Exchange thought it could slough off the responsibility on the SEC, but the SEC lawyers passed it back, saying they couldn't find anything in the law to give them final say on delisting. The Exchange now has a new procedure. When it thinks a security is just about through and should be decently stricken from the list as deadwood, it makes a public announcement and holds a public hearing. First of these hearings has just been announced.

Membership vote on the new constitutional amendment to make all non-member partners "allied members" of the Exchange has just been announced. The members liked it, 734 to 18. It is designed to make office partners subject to Exchange discipline, since floor partners, often now the only members whom the Exchange can reach for discipline, are sometimes unavoidably innocent of the firm's wrongdoing for which they alone can be punished by the Exchange.

The Exchange is now asking its members by circular how they like the new "term settlement" inaugurated September first. By cutting down the number of settlement dates it was supposed to save cage work.

Wage-Hour Ruling Made by Magruder On Production Work

WASHINGTON (AP)—Calvert Magruder, General Counsel for the Wage-Hour Administration, has issued an opinion that production employees of a company doing intrastate business do not come under the Wage-Hour Law, even though the company imports raw materials from another state.

Mr. Magruder's opinion was issued in response to a request from the wheat flour milling industry for an interpretative ruling on the status of a plant obtaining raw materials outside the State for the manufacture of products sold only in intrastate commerce.

The Wage-Hour Act is applicable only to interstate commerce.

"It is our opinion," Mr. Magruder said, "that employees engaged in manufacturing or processing goods for consumption within the state of manufacture or process are not engaged 'in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce,' even though raw materials are brought in from outside the state. Therefore, such employees would not seem to be entitled to the benefits of the act."

Mr. Magruder said, however, that an employee engaged in purchasing the raw materials from outside the state or in receiving or unpacking the goods might be held to be "in commerce" and thus subject to the wage-hour law.

Canada Registers $40,000,000 Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Dominion of Canada filed with the Securities Commission a registration statement covering the intended issuance and sale of $40,000,000 of 30-year 3 per cent bonds.

The statement said proceeds from sale of the bonds, together with funds from the Canadian Treasury, were to be used to pay $40,000,000 principal amount of Dominion of Canada three-year 2 per cent notes maturing Jan. 1, 1939.

The bonds are redeemable at the option of the Canadian Government in whole or in part on any interest payment date after 60 days' notice.

Names of banking underwriters will be supplied in an amendment to the registration statement.

The price at which the bonds will be offered and bankers' commissions will also be disclosed in an amendment.

Continued Recovery In Paper Trade Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The strong recovery movement which has been witnessed recently in the paper industry should be extended into 1939, according to Poor's Stock Reports.

The average level of operations for all divisions of paper manufacturers is now in excess of 80 per cent of capacity. Price reductions have stimulated sales, and consumers are taking heavy shipments both for current use and for building up inventories in anticipation of a future firmness in prices.

In view of this improvement, some companies will be able to offset largely the decline in earnings experienced earlier in the year, and earnings comparisons should be more favorable from this point.

AAA to Pay Corn Growers 57c Bu. On 1938 Harvest

WASHINGTON (AP)—Midwestern farmers who complied with the Administration's crop control program can get a Government loan of 57 cents a bushel for the portion of their 1938 corn withheld from market.

The loan rate, 7 cents higher than last year, was announced by Secretary Wallace. It was based on the Federal Crop Reporting Board's estimate of 1938 production.

Besides the loan, complying farmers also will receive benefit payments of 10 cents a bushel on the normal production of their acreage allotments.

Some 43-Cent Loans

Loans of 43 cents a bushel will be made to farmers outside the commercial area who did not exceed their 1938 soil-depleting acreage allotments.

The crop control law provides for a loan of 70 per cent of the "parity" price in the commercial area if the November crop estimate is not more than 10 per cent greater than normal needs. The parity price is now about 81 cents a bushel.

The Federal board estimated 1938 production at 2,480,958,000 bushels compared with estimated normal requirements of 2,218,000,000. Production last year was 2,644,995,000 bushels, and the average for 1927-36 was 2,306,157,000.

Agriculture Department officials estimated that as many as 300,000,000 bushels of the 1938 crop would be stored on farms under the loan plan, requiring a Federal outlay of about $170,000,000.

Loss Uncertain

How much, if any, of this amount will be a loss depends on the price of corn when the loans expire at the end of a year. If market prices are below 57 cents, borrowers will be able to surrender their corn for full payment of loan and interest. If prices are above the loan, the borrowers may sell the corn and repay the Government in cash.

The commercial corn area includes 566 counties in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas and Kentucky.

'New Deal' Greatest Advertiser on Earth, Says Hugh Johnson

NEW YORK (AP)—Gen. Hugh S. Johnson said that the New Deal was the greatest advertising agent "that ever existed anywhere in the whole of human history" and that its "organized power of propaganda" was one of the "most dangerous forces on earth."

"Something went wrong in a big way last Tuesday with its latest selling campaign," he said in an address at an automobile manufacturers' day meeting, "but that will just increase its efforts. It may have to put its goods out in a different package, but the show will still go on."

General Johnson asserted the election demonstrated that "even against this tremendous propaganda, the American people can still think for themselves."

The election, he said, was no repudiation of the "first New Deal," but showed disapproval of "the tremendous left swing after January, 1937."

Freight Carloadings Off 5 P. C. in Week; 7.6 P. C. Below 1937

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 673,333 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Nov. 5.

This was a decrease of 35,507 cars, or 5 per cent, compared with the preceding week, a decrease of 55,432, or 7.6 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 261,383, or 28 per cent, compared with 1930.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This Week	Last Week	Inc From Year Ago
Miscellaneous freight	270,369	14,396	23,259
Less-than-carlot mdse	157,828	1,052	9,725
Coal	128,413	7,995	14,134
Grain & grain products	39,467	7,419	3,961
Livestock	19,152	1,901	†743
Forest products	28,141	1,682	3,988
Ore	23,496	1,113	†202
Coke	6,267	†71	1,313

†Increase.

U. S. Buys 3 Liners At Fraction of Cost

NEW YORK (AP)—The U. S. Maritime Commission paid $256,000 for three former Munson Line passenger ships at a public auction Thursday.

The Pan America went for $90,000, the Southern Cross for $85,000 and the Western World for $81,000. The ships were built at an original cost of about $12,000,000 and were used in the trade to the East Coast of South America.

The commission announced it had not decided what to do with the vessels, but shipping circles believed they would be placed in the West Coast-Far East trade.

Brokers' Loans Off $4,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $574,000,000.

The week ended Nov. 9 and the total represented a decrease of $4,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $709,000,000.

Heads Steel Firm

George W. Wolf

Appointed President of the United States Steel Products Company, a subsidiary of United States Steel Corporation, effective Jan. 1, 1939. Mr. Wolf is now Operations Manager of the General Motors Overseas Operations and is well known in export circles of the automotive industry.

Sudeten Goods Put On Higher German Tariff Summarily

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11—The influx of goods from the Sudetenland under the benefit of preferential Czechoslovakian tariff rates was suddenly shut off here yesterday on 24 hours notice from the Treasury beginning yesterday such goods are subjected to the higher German tariff rates.

The summary action had the effect of shutting down a source of foreign exchange for Germany. The action was the result of a Treasury order extremely unusual in that it gave no advance notice. When Austria was annexed there was a lapse of about a month before notice was given of changed customs duties. But when notice was given 30 days grace on the duties was permitted, and 60 days on marking requirements.

In this case the changes were ordered to take effect on the day following the publication of the notice. The Treasury order dated Oct. 9 stated as follows:

"State Department having today (Nov. 10) announced to Treasury Department a change of jurisdiction from Czechoslovak to German in those Sudeten areas now under German occupation, products of those areas exported from any country on or after Nov. 10, 1938, shall be regarded as products of Germany for the purposes of the marking provision of the Tariff Act of 1920 and for determining applicable rates of duty. Such areas are to be regarded as parts of Germany on and after Nov. 10, 1938, for determining dates of exportation for customs purposes. Give importers all possible notice."

The Treasury's action came as a complete surprise and followed considerable internal agitation in Government quarters against permitting a situation to continue under which Germany was obtaining foreign exchange at the expense of trade concessions made for the benefit of Czechoslovakia. It had been assumed that the order would come soon, but would, as in the case of Austria, give advance notice of the changed customs duties.

The changes will deprive Germany of extensive benefits. Most of the tariff concessions in the Czech trade agreement were on goods manufactured in the Sudeten area. Until yesterday's action they came in under Czech rates. Beginning yesterday such goods were forced to pay the higher German rates.

New Peak for Cash In Hands of Public

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that money in circulation hit a new high for normal banking times in the week ended Nov. 9.

The board estimated $6,764,000,000 of cash was in the hands of the public and of banks, a total exceeded only when the banks were closed in March, 1933.

Board officials said the increase was due partly to seasonal influences and also to the accumulation of more cash by banks because of their large volume of idle funds. Money in circulation now is $200,000,000 larger than a year ago, but nearly all of the increase is in bank cash rather than in money held by the public.

One result of the increase in money in circulation was a $90,000,000 decrease last week in the lendable excess reserves of banks to a total of $3,130,000,000.

Zinc Production Gains In October; Below 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Domestic slab zinc production in October totaled 36,740 tons, compared with 32,328 in September and 52,645 in October last year, the American Zinc Institute reported.

October shipments totaled 43,355 tons compared with 43,582 tons in September and 40,345 in October, 1937. Stocks on hand at the end of October amounted to 124,128 tons, against 130,743 tons at the end of September and 25,817 for the corresponding time last year.

Steel Scrap Prices Up

NEW YORK (AP)—Dow-Jones & Co. said in a Pittsburgh dispatch that No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap was now quoted at $15-15.50 a ton, an advance of 50 cents a ton.

Way of Collective Reasoning Is Seen Reducing Strikes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—What is needed in the United States is less emphasis on the right to strike and a great deal more emphasis on the development of processes to avoid strikes, Louis K. Comstock, President of the Merchants' Association, told a conference of ministers and laymen here today. Mr. Comstock held that "legislation, if it must exist, should discourage strikes—not promote them."

Three obstacles have to be overcome in order to bring about a wider application of "collective reasoning" as a process for settling labor controversies in this country, Mr. Comstock said. He saw these obstacles as "Government meddling, the presence of too many labor leaders who are more interested in their personal ambitions and the development of their own power than in maintaining continuity of employment at a fair wage, and the attitude of some employers who are anti-union and who resent application of collective bargaining."

Sees No Peace

"'Peace be within thy walls and prosperity within thy palaces,' was the benediction of the Psalmist," Mr. Comstock said, "and ever since that time, moralists, philosophers, preachers and some statesmen have joined in the search for peace—yet there is no peace, either without or within the walls of our country.

"There is no person in this country who has not had an opportunity to observe the disastrous effects of industrial strife evidenced in the form of strikes. In thousands of controversies, each succeeding the other with lightning-like rapidity, the lines of battle have been drawn. Strikers and agitators have lined up to destroy the very sources from which the millions of wage-earners derive their livelihood. Management has responded in kind.

"In the five years beginning in 1933 and ending in 1937, more than 12,000 strikes, involving over 6,000,000 workmen, or more than 13 per cent of all the persons gainfully employed in the United States, took place in this country. There were eight strikes for every working day of those five years, and in 1937 each working day saw an average of 6,000 workmen throwing down their tools with the resultant loss of their daily incomes.

Losses Incalculable

"The losses which America sustained in consequence of these industrial controversies are literally incalculable.

"Great as the loss was, some persons might find it justified if the workers had made gains of sufficient importance, but as a matter of fact a very high percentage of the strikes taking place between 1933 and 1937 had as their major issue not the question of wages and hours, but some question of union organization and sometimes the question as to which union should represent the workers.

"In none of the years from 1933 to 1937 was the question of wages and hours the principal issue in more than 56 per cent of the strikes and in 1937 it was the major issue in less than 30 per cent of the strikes. Less than half of the industrial conflicts of 1937 resulted in what the Bureau of Labor Statistics termed "substantial gains to the workers."

So we see that even from the standpoint of the striker, this way of settling an industrial conflict is not all that it is sometimes cracked up to be. From the standpoint of the welfare of America it is intolerable."

Mr. Comstock held that other democracies, notably Great Britain and Sweden, had made more progress than had the United States in the matter of industrial relations.

Lack of Understanding

"It is my belief that the reason for our lack of progress in dealing with this great humane problem has been fundamentally a lack of understanding of the true relationship that exists between labor and capital," he continued. "Due to the intensity of the struggle which labor was forced to make before it emerged from virtual serfdom, the conception has become deep-rooted that labor and management must of necessity be drawn up into two hostile camps.

"The laborer very frequently fails to appreciate the extent to which his interests are bound up with those of the employer. A few employers—and the number has grown smaller every year—have been foolish enough to believe that there was profit in the oppression of labor. Even today, there are employers who fail to recognize the soundness of the principle of collective bargaining—some even who object to the unions among their employees. These may well read with profit the report on conditions in Great Britain and Sweden which shows the great contribution that well-organized and strong unions with intelligent leaders have made for the maintenance of harmonious relations."

Urges Co-operation

He urged industrialists and employees who are at odds over questions of hours of labor and working conditions to do what some industries have already done and get together to apply the processes of collective reasoning.

"Let them sit down at the conference table, call in the statistician and find the facts," he urged. "If both sides approach the problem in the spirit of fairness, the processes of reason will then show the way.

"This is a matter in which the churches and their preachers have an interest which is only secondary to the interest of the labor people and the bosses.

"Make no mistake. Those engaged in the effort to bring about adjustments of their industrial squabbles along the lines I have indicated are engaged in the cause of righteousness. Good morals may sometime require that we fight for a principle, but fighting is evil when it can be avoided."

Third Quarter Earnings 54 P. C. Below Last Year

Because of major change in the business trend, publication of third quarter earnings reports has more than usual interest this year, the United Business Service, Boston, points out in its current weekly report. No one expected very cheerful statements. Actually, there are few disappointments and some reports are surprisingly good.

Statements of the first 350 major companies to report show average earnings of about 54 per cent below a year ago. Combined net profits, less deficits, amounted to $188,942,000, as compared with $407,852,000 in the September quarter last year.

In contrast with the second quarter of 1938, about three out of every four corporations are reporting a better showing in the three months ended Sept. 30, the gain being contra-seasonal in many cases. Four major groups—aircraft, drug, baking, and food products—show an increase over the third quarter last year.

Third Quarter Earnings Comparisons by Industries	% Change from last year
Aviation	−31.1
Drugs	+13.5
Food Products	+10.0
Baking	+7.1
Confectionery	−7.5
Brewing-Distilling	−8.2
Precious Metal Mining	−8.2
Textiles	−10.9
Telephone	−11.8
Tobacco	−12.3
Department Stores	−12.6
Office Equipment	−35.1
Building Materials	−41.8
Container Manufacturers	−42.8
Chemicals	−45.8
Petroleum	−49.3
Adv. Print., Publishing	−56.9
Paper	−58.7
Furniture	−62.6
Electrical Equipment	−71.6
Non-Ferrous Metals	−86.2
Automobiles, Trucks	−92.5
Railroad Equipment	−93.5
Machinery	−98.8
Auto Accessory	−99.5
From Profits to Losses	
Steel and Iron	−107.9
Restaurant Chains	−366.0

National Income Again Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of September the national income produced in the United States rose to the highest amount this year, having shown expansion for five consecutive months, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute. It amounted to $5,352,000,000 in September as compared with $4,868,000,000 in August and with the 1938 low of $4,154,000,000 in April. The increase from August to September was the largest of the entire upward movement.

The national income in September, however, was still below the level of a year ago, showing a decrease of 15.1 per cent from the income of $6,304,000,000 in September last year. At the same time, this decrease was smaller than in any previous month of the current year. This is indicated by the fact that, for the first nine months, the national income totaled $40,330,000,000 this year as against $53,416,000,000 last year, a decrease of 24.5 per cent.

Information available up to the present time suggests that further substantial expansion in the national income occurred in October. It may have reached as high a figure as $5,800,000,000.

Rail Wages in July Top Boom Year 1929

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of July average weekly earnings of wage earners working for class 1 railroads were 2.2 per cent higher than in the boom year of 1929, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

With 75 per cent of the wage earners classified as skilled or semi-skilled and the remainder unskilled, the average weekly earnings in July were $32.41, as compared with $31.71 in 1929. Road passenger engineers, road passenger conductors, road freight conductors, road passenger firemen and road passenger brakemen are employees whose weekly paycheck is notably higher than in 1929.

On the other hand, road freight firemen, yard brakemen and road freight brakemen are paid, on the average, about three to five dollars per week less than in 1929.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

INFORMATION WANTED

STANISLAUS HARPER (believed to have emigrated to Boston, Mass., after 1880); evidence required to establish his present whereabouts or death. Write "R. M. C." c/o Charles Barker & Sons Ltd., 31 Budge Row, London, England

SALESWOMEN WANTED

DISTRICT MANAGER — Sell guaranteed nationally famous hosiery, lingerie, men's shirts, sold below store prices; generous commission, protected territory. Cardinal, 330 6th Ave., New York.

PART-TIME AGENTS WANTED to introduce "Double A" Better Books. Monitor-advertised. Liberal commissions. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 222 W. Adams St., Dept. 265, Chicago

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTORS
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Old-timers know our irresistible Holiday specialties make more money quickly, no matter what other Christmas lines they sell. Start now. Big commissions daily.

APARTMENTS TO LET

JAMAICA PLAIN, Mass. (14 Thomas St.)—4 rooms, gas heater and air conditioned; beautifully decorated. $48. Jamaica 0524.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 17 East 41st St.—Comfortably furnished, entire third floor; unusually spacious studio living room; bedroom, bath, kitchenette; maid service; ideal for combination practitioner's office and living quarters; Monitor-advertised restaurant in building; $150 per month. This apartment is unusually attractive.

N. Y. C., 121 East 77th St.—Three rooms, kitchen, bath; attractively furnished; call mornings. Blanchard, BUtterfield 8-1334.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 70th St.—Beautiful one-room, unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, Electrolux, near church, subway. ENdicott 2-1863.

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MOULTON'S AUTO SERVICE
43 St. Mary's St., Brookline, Mass.
Owner-driver Call ASP 3313

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

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FORD V-8 CARS
for 1939
HOOVER MOTORS Inc.
Motor Mart Bldg., Park Sq., Boston

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

ESTABLISHED musical instrument store in Penna. wants man who knows the phonograph, record and radio business to operate dept. on concession basis; write full details. Address Box W-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

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FIREPLACES CHIMNEYS Repaired Cleaned Built
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Jamaica Plain, Mass. End. 6480

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BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsborough St., KEN. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL, RENT
CAPitol 2632 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIR CO.
27 Haymarket Square, Boston.

FURRIERS

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Remodeling, Repairing, Ladies' Cloth Coats, Suits. Custom Made. George L. Curtis, Designer, 12 West Street, Boston. HAN. 5071.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEWORKER and accommodater; home in country; permanent; $25 monthly and maintenance. Write Box M-50, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Hillcrest Home for rest and study. Care if needed. Booklets.
AMBER C. DOW, 473 Waltham St.
Tel. W. N. 3384 West Newton, Mass.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License. 12 Mason Terrace, Long. 1090.

HOUSEHOLD PETS

WANTED—Home for stray dog, young male hound; friendly, gentle pet. Beatrice Stearns, 118 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, L. I., N. Y., 2 Middlemay Circle—Owner will sell attached end house with lovely grounds; 8 rooms, 3 bath rooms; finished cellar, extra lavatory; steamheated brick garage; open verandah; cost $34,200. Wonderful opportunity to buy for half price. Stadler.

E. MILTON, MASS.—$5,800
SIX rooms, sunroom, steam heat, fireplace, garage, accepted street; excellent condition; handy stores, schools, transportation; no brokers; terms. Box 34, Milton.

HOUSES TO LET

NEEDHAM, MASS.—Six-room house, good location; some furniture if desired; reasonable rent. Tel. Need. 1370-J. 41 Sargent St.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

FOR SALE—¾-size 'cello in excellent condition. Mrs. Carl M. Safford, 243 Ash St., Waltham, Mass. Tel. 0321-R.

PRINTING

PRINTING—Every description; helpful and economical service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 4-6147.

REAL ESTATE

ARLINGTON, MASS.—For Sale
INEXPENSIVE HOMES
MODERN and REPOSSESSED
You are invited to inquire of the ARLINGTON FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK, 626 Massachusetts Ave.; tel. ARL. 0011; Arl. 1374 evenings and Sundays.

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MORTGAGES—Paid up or Defaulted. Purchased for Cash; Also Refinanced; Farms and Estates Bought and Sold. LEON HELLER, 67 West 44th St., N. Y. C.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, Mass., 17-21 Winchester St.—Rooms, some with private bath; home cooking; conveyance to services. Lon. 9024

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Well-furnished parlor, bed room and alcove with board. Mrs. Ayers, DExter 7364.

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N. Y. C., Columbia Court, 431 Riverside Drive (corner 115th), Route 9 — Automobile tourists; excellent beds; $1 daily. Tel. UN. 4-5242. Ask for Miss Nelson.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 178 Huntington Ave. (Apt. 10)—Select rooms; running water, plenty heat, elevator, excellent beds. Com. 0084.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — One-room homes; beautifully furnished rooms in two spacious houses on residential street; ideal for business people who desire the privacy of a real home with independence from household responsibilities; maid service; completely equipped community kitchen. Phone LON. 9828.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., 27 Linnaean St., Kir. 4214—Highly desirable, rooms for business men in newly furnished home; modern conveniences.

N. Y. C., 208 E. 53rd (Apt. 1 Rear)—Two sunny connecting rooms, suitable two, warm and comfortable. Convenient transportation, privileges.

N. Y. C., 305 W. 72nd St. (Apt. 2B)—Two-room suite or singles, attractive, sunny, elevator, kitchen privilege; convenient Express Subway.

SUMMIT, N. J.—Living room and bedroom suite, fireplace; also single room; kitchen privileges; lovely outlook. Tel. Summit 5426.

SHOE REPAIRING

ROYAL SHOE REPAIR
271 Mass. Ave., near Westland Ave. (Boston)
Expert Workmanship Hat Cleaning

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG married man, 17 years' banking experience, seeks opportunity in treasurer's office or other financial work in industry where knowledge of trust procedure, investment, tax matters and credit experience needed. Write Box W-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG MAN wishes any employment, knowledge typing, shorthand, bookkeeping, machinists helper. Write Box S-50, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-24, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ASSISTANT bookkeeper, experienced, or general office worker; references; moderate salary. Write Box D-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

HELEN CUSHMAN CRAFTS
TEACHER-ACCOMPANIST
PIANO-VOICE
59 West 54th St., N. Y. C. CO. 5-6887.

HOW TO EXPRESS your personality through Speech, private-class lessons. M. Suzanne MacKay, Speech Specialist, Studio 510, Steinway Hall, 113 W. 57th St., N. Y. C.—UNiversity 4-5790.

SING WITH CONFIDENCE AFTER FIRST LESSON
LOUIS DEJEY
NEW YORK STUDIO HEMPSTEAD, L. I.
13 West 67 St. 2 Colonial Rd.
TR. 7-9480 Rockville Center 1673

TEACHER, PHYSICAL EDUCATION, Athletic Coach, Sciences, Accredited, two years experience, High or Prep School position. Write NELSON SCOTT, 24 Burnett St., Glen Ridge, N. J.

WATERTOWN, Mass. — Teacher of piano, Leschitzky method, beginners and advanced pupils. Mrs. Marjorie L. Henry, 69 Waverley Ave., MID. 4959-R.

TRUCKING

EST.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y. Phila., Wash., N. H. Me. Tel. Somerset 0678-0634-W 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

UPHOLSTERING

CHARLES W. ANTON—15 yrs. with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3266.

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's. N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AWNINGS stored and recovered for 1939, screens repaired. Venetian blinds, shades. HOME SPECIALTIES, Cen. Sq., New. (Mass.) 2906, Milford 1890, Fram. 3

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

Enrich Your Home with Flowers in Beautiful Autumn Colors from

G. O. ANDERSON & SON
Incorporated
901 Mass. Ave. Arlington 3690
342 High St., Medford Mys. 0600

CHARLES B. PERHAM

Ford

Ford and Mercury Dealer
See the new 1939 car now on display

295 Broadway Arl. 2433

Up-to-Date Tailors and Furriers

D. LEVIN
713 Mass. Ave.
Opp. Town Hall
Arl. 1796

Seasonal Suggestions
Weather Strip—Oil Heaters
Window Ventilators—Furnace Pipe
Thermometers, etc.

R. W. Shattuck & Co.
444 MASS. AVE. ARL. 0114

Happy Washday to You!
Let Bendix do the work!
Call Arl. 4323 for free demonstration.

GAHM & ERICKSON CO. Inc.
"Home of Things Electrical"
448 Mass. Ave.

COLONIAL MOTORS INC.
OLDSMOBILE
745 Mass. Ave., Arlington, Mass.
For Super Service Phone Arl. 5600
The oldest and best equipped Service Station in Arlington.

BELMONT

COFFIN MOTORS, Inc.

Authorized Ford, Mercury and Lincoln-Zephyr Dealer
J. McAULIFFE A. G. COFFIN
268 Trapelo Rd. Bel. 3640

WAVE Beauty Shop

Permanent Waving
Marcel, Finger Waving, Facials
367 Trapelo Road Waverley
BEL. 4013

For the Thanksgiving Turkey
A Stainless Steel Roaster
ALLEGHENY STEEL From
P. R. WINTERS
HARDWARE
84 TRAPELO ROAD BEL. 1540

BOSTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Arthur W. Fitt
Jeweler
Gifts for all occasions. Wrist Watches and Jewelry repaired. Cash for your Old Gold and Diamonds. Beads restrung, 35c and up.
26 WEST ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Moving and Storage
46 Bromfield St. — HANcock 8000

BOSTON—Dorchester

MOVING STORING
STEVES SERVICES SATISFY
PACKING SHIPPING
NOBLE R. STEVES
Bonded Warehouseman
184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass.
ALbot 2400

BOSTON—Roslindale

Parkway 0272

Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere—Any Time
E. C. ROGERS Flowers for All Occasions
15 Hillburn Place, Roslindale

BROCKTON

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

Ford Tel. 3734
SYLVESTER & GILE
Authorized Ford Dealers
389 Warren Ave., Brockton, Mass.

40th Anniversary Sale
Free Gifts with purchases $15.00 and over
Great Values! Big Savings!
ATHERTON'S
Home of Quality Tested Furniture
41 Center Street, Brockton

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

PARIS
66 Faubourg St. Honore Tel. Anjou 20-07
BOSTON
One Norway St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
500 Fifth Ave. Tel. Lackawanna 4-5600
CHICAGO
333 No. Michigan Ave. Tel. Randolph 7641
DETROIT
3-101 Gen'l Motors Bldg. Tel. Madison 3610
ST. LOUIS
1975 Railway Exch. Bldg. Tel. CHestnut 6173
LOS ANGELES
210 West Seventh St. Tel. TRinity 2004
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7340
SEATTLE
624 Skinner Building Tel. MAin 3904
MIAMI
1239 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-3445
LONDON
Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster Tel. Whitehall 9491

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States.

MASSACHUSETTS

BROCKTON (Continued)

Storey & Co.

MINK DYED MUSKRAT COATS $159

Hewett-Smith Co.
Established 75 Years
WATCHES
SILVER
GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
140 Main St., Brockton, Mass.

BROOKLINE

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturdays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BROOKLINE TRUST CO.
Three Offices
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Chestnut Hill ESSO Servicenter
Let us help prepare your car for winter driving. Anti-freeze, winter lubricants.
Cor. Boylston and Hammond Sts. LON. 1 block above Benevolent Assn. 8963

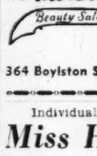
BANCROFT
CLEANERS · TAILORS · FURRIERS
Your garments cleansed in our up-to-date plant receive careful and skillful attention.
Call ASPINWALL 8828
For Prompt Service
Main office and plant 374 Boylston St.

Oldsmobile — Cadillac
Sales and Service
S. J. McNEILLY, INC.
639 Hammond Street, Chestnut Hill
LONGWOOD 0321-0322
First-Class Garage and Service for Your Car

New Fall Millinery
Smart, hand-tailored models, also a new and complete line of BAGS, GLOVES, SCARFS, HANDKERCHIEFS.
RENEE'S
1374 Beacon St., Coolidge Corner
Open Evenings Until 8 P. M.

Mlle. Paulette Beauty Salon
Modern Salon Catering to a Discriminating Clientele
364 Boylston Street Longwood 2433

Individuality—Service—Convenience
Miss Helyn Dodge



LADIES' HAIR DRESSER
(Successor to Mrs. Wicken)
1372 Beacon Street
Aspinwall 9025

Flowers
F. E. PALMER, *Florist*
ESTABLISHED 1886
A Unique Flower Shop and Conservatory
131 Newton Street Longwood 2300
We telegraph flowers.

FLORENCE E. RAND HAT SHOPS

Gowns at Brookline
1391 Beacon Street
Bea. 2092
Handbags and Hosiery at Newton
133 Centre St. New. No. 4914-M

CAMBRIDGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bel. 2607-M 9 a. m.-12 daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TURKEY
with
Ocean Spray Cranberry Sauce
GEORGE H. STOCKWELL
36 Brattle Street Kir. 7515

Before Your Holiday Parties—Have a Lovely Permanent at
The Wave Beauty Shoppe
Call. Tro. 1603
7 Hudson Street

Mrs. Amy Cowdry Pott
Dressmaker
Announces that she has moved from Oxford Courts, 5 Arlington St., to 5 Washington Ave., where she will welcome her patrons and give the same good service.

YELLOW CABS
CALL KIRKLAND 3000
Prompt Courteous Service

Fancy Northern
TURKEYS
and all the fixings for the Thanksgiving Dinner.
Kir. 9300
EGAN'S MARKET
221 CONCORD AVENUE

Cambridge Trust Co.
General Banking and Trust Service
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENT
MASS. AVENUE and HOLYOKE STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE (Continued)

CARSTEIN COAL COMPANY
47 Cogswell Ave. TROwbridge 0574
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
FUEL OIL
Fireplace Wood
Anthracite and Bituminous
COAL

Cammarata Valet
Shoe Rebuilders — Tailors — Cleansers — Hat Renovators
Work Done While You Wait
Call and Delivery Service
ELIOT 8899

25A Brattle St., Brattle Sq., Cambridge

Men's Shirts
Arrow Shirts, $2 to $5
Coop Broadcloth, $1.50 and $1.85
Coop Oxford, $1.85 and $2.50
HARVARD COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
Harvard Square

Original Etching by M. Covin and Water Colors by William C. Carney and Mower Martin exhibited this week at
J. F. OLSSON CO.
43 BRATTLE ST.
Exclusive Christmas Cards

HAYDEN, Incorporated
Formerly Fred Hayden
28 PALMER STREET TRO. 2500
HOUSE PAINTING
INTERIOR and EXTERIOR
PAPER HANGING
Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing and Refinishing of Floors.
Estimates Given.

DALEY'S, Inc.
1426 MASS. AVENUE
Ice Cream—Candies
Christmas Cards
Tel. TRO. 1420 for Delivery
"MEET ME AT DALEY'S"

KIR. 0735

846 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

COLBURN, Jeweler
14 Boylston St., Harvard Sq.
TRO. 5343
- Longines, Wittnauer and Agassiz
- Waltham, Hamilton, Elgin Watches
- Order Your Christmas Gifts Early

CONCORD

FUEL and RANGE OIL
Promptly Delivered
CONCORD OIL CO., Inc.
Cor. Main St. and Concord Pike
Tel. 800

WOOL BLANKETS
When in Need of a Good Warm Blanket, Think of Us
Priced $2.98, $3.98, $4.98, $6.50
J. P. NOURSE, Inc.
43 Main Street Concord 371-W

DEDHAM

LAUNDRY SERVICE
FOR THE
WHOLE FAMILY
SAVE
TIME—WORK—MONEY
ASK FOR SERVICE FOLDER
Dedham Custom Laundry
Telephone Dedham 0108
Dedham, Mass.

ZIEGLER'S MARKET
Meats—Groceries—Fish
Vegetables
Prompt Delivery Phone Ded. 0288
286 Bussey St. East Dedham

ROBERT HAMILTON & SON

BIRDS EYE

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Convenient—Economical—Sanitary
Where Quality Meets Value
DEDHAM SQUARE PHONE 0010

FITCHBURG

Harper Method

This is a good time to have one of our Permanent Waves. White hair is not harmed by our method
Call 3430 for appointment.
530 MAIN ST. Room 17

A group of Grand Rapids
GIFT PIECES
$9.75
For the holidays, select now
KIDDER & DAVIS
692-700 Main Street

Spode for Thanksgiving
18 patterns of Spode China—exclusive with us—introductory (18 pieces) sets, $17.32 up
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
Jewelers 350 Main St. Stationers

Grove Street Book Shop
BOOKS—GIFTS
CHRISTMAS CARDS
12 Grove Street

Are YOUR Plans *Made for Thanksgiving?*
Visit our Unique Food Shop and let us help you. It will save your time.
Place your orders EARLY for our delicious Dark or Light Fruit Cake.
COTTAGE GARDEN
16 Putnam St. Tel. 3693
"Distinctly Different"

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG (Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 1160 9 to 12 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.
Our Chicken Dinners are very popular
All of our meals are cooked to order.
King's Corner
No. Leominster
Daily Delivery of Milk, Cream, Eggs

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN COMPANY 1885 1938
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Mass.

GREENFIELD

See the New No-Mend
"COLOR-MOODS"
in No-Mend
SILK HOSIERY
$1.00 Pair—Street Floor
WILSON'S

HAVERHILL

H. R. NOYES
DAIRY
MILK—CREAM
3 S. Central St., Bradford Tel. 2734

Thanksgiving
At this season let us relieve you of the drudgery of doing the family laundry, at the
INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
50 Middlesex St., Bradford Tel. 164

Famous Reading Anthracite
The "Laundered" Coal
ELLISON COAL & GRAIN CO.
15-21 Middlesex Street, Bradford

POULTRY MEN
With low production should investigate the "PARK and POLLARD" Feeding Program
Come in and talk it over at the Amesbury Grain Co., Amesbury. Tel. 44, or ELLISON COAL & GRAIN CO., Middlesex Street, Bradford. Tel. 44.

HINGHAM

J. F. Sheppard & Sons, Inc.
27 GRANITE ST., QUINCY
Reading Coal—N. E. Coke
Fuel Oil and Oil Burners
Sole Agents for "Jeddo" Coal
Deliveries in Braintree, Hingham Weymouth and East Milton

DYKEMAN'S MARKET
Hing. 0091—0092
Plan your Thanksgiving Dinner Now! We can provide everything from Soup to Nuts.
Luscious Northern Turkeys
High Quality Reasonable Prices
S. S. Pierce Co. Groceries

HOLYOKE

For Narrow-Heel Feet
Wilbur Coon shoes are built with special measurements so that we can fit you perfectly at the five important fitting points . . . Length, Width, Waist, Instep, and Heel.
NAPOLEON BAIL, 168 HIGH STREET
Superior Shoe Repairing

E. H. ALLYN & CO.
Ralph H. Armstrong **Insurance**
of Every Description
PHOENIX BUILDING, 598 DWIGHT ST.

Lena Hallbauer
Specializing in Permanent Waving and All Branches of Beauty Culture
15 Dexter Street Tel. 2-0126

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD

LAWRENCE

Sale of
BAGS
$1.84
Calfskin
Suede
Alligator and Buffalo Grains
Special Purchase
CHERRY & WEBB'S

D & H Cone Cleaned Anthracite and New England Coke
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
336 ESSEX STREET
Tel. Lawrence 6167 Andover 234

Fall Footwear and Hosiery
of Walk-Over Quality
for the Entire Family
Walk-Over Shoe Shop
275 Essex Street

WEINER'S FURS
Unusual Deductions on All Our
Fur Coats
for Our 38th Anniversary Sale
276 ESSEX STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

LEXINGTON

PARTRIDGE'S
ICE CREAM and Fancy Ices
Bakery Goods, Oatmeal and Soy Bread, Nuts, Confectionery
1709 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0840

LEXINGTON FRUIT CO.
1740 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1880
Fine Quality Meats, Groceries, and Fresh Fish
Under Same Management
CONCORD FRUIT CO.
CONCORD, MASS. Tel. Con. 435

R. E. Scribner Inc.
Wilson's Certified Sugar Cured, Boneless Ham Rolls ..... 49c lb.
Ex. Selected Native Fowl (5 lb. ave. wt.) ..... 33c lb.
New Crop Florida Juice Oranges, 2 doz. 39c
Hot House Tomatoes ..... 19c lb.
Native White Cauliflower ... 17c large head
King Arthur Flour (never bleached) new low prices: Large 24½-lb. bag, 99c, 12-lb. sacks 53c, 5-lb. sacks 27c.

MANY SPECIALS FOR NOVEMBER SALE!
20-piece luncheon set $3.39, hostess sherbet ensemble $1.39, vegetable bin 98c, fireplace basket 98c, kitchen waste basket 69c.

HERBERT M. LAWRENCE
1777 MASS AVE. Phone Lex. 0300

LOWELL

The choice of thrifty families everywhere
ELECTROLUX
The GAS Refrigerator .. It Saves You More
LOWELL GAS CO.

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
Brighten the home for Thanksgiving
WITH
New Draperies, Furniture, China, Glassware, etc.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 135 Tel. 4940
E. A. Wilson Co.

This Week
A sensational sale of Untrimmed Coats
Second Floor $14
CHERRY & WEBB'S

LYNN

Extra Size 70x90 Inches
25% Wool BLANKETS
only 2.98
Plain colors of peach, cedar, rose, green, blue, orchid and wine, bound with rayon taffeta.
T. W. ROGERS Co
Department Store—Union Street

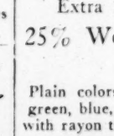
Adjustable—Biltmore All Steel
RADIATOR COVERS
Sturdily built with rounded corners. Baked enamel, marproof walnut finish. Made from 24-gauge furniture steel.
13 to 25 in. wide $1.19
22 to 42 in. wide $1.39
30 to 58 in. wide $1.79
Goddard Bros.
Market Street Tel. Breakers 3737

Preview of Watches
Latest Models of Waltham, Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Prices Within the Reach of All
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
Union, corner Buffum Street

HELEN *and* ROBERTA
offer
a sale of dresses
for $5.00—sizes 12-50
Values up to 12.98
HELEN AND ROBERTA SHOP
5 Broad Street, Lynn, Mass.

MALDEN

Russo's
RESTAURANT
for Appetizing Meals and Delicious Candy and Pastry
454 MAIN STREET



For Personal Service
Moderate Prices, Quiet and Restful Atmosphere
Try the
WILFRED BEAUTY SHOPPE
82 Pleasant St., Malden Tel. 0465-W

Telephone
MALDEN 0163
Work called for and delivered.
Cleansing 75c Expert Repairing.
JACKSON'S CLEANSERS and DYERS
55 Pleasant Street 24-Hour Service

OPEN EVENINGS
Have Your Furs Remodeled Now
Prices Reasonable
We Buy Used Fur Coats

WESSELL FUR SHOP
488 Main St., Malden
Opp. Baptist Parish House
No Telephone

SUITS and OVERCOATS
by SAXON-WEAVE Smart Styles "Stetson" Hats
by IMPERIAL Rich Fabrics "Arrow" Shirts
"The Apparel Shop That's on the Square"
BAKER CLOTHING CO.
440 MAIN ST., MALDEN SQUARE

MASSACHUSETTS

MEDFORD

HI-HEAT COAL
More Heat Per Dollar
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 0800

Medford Central Market
Groceries, Meats, Fish
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
The Reliable Store with Reasonable Prices
TELEPHONE MYSTIC 3630
20 SALEM ST. TERMS CASH

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R 9 to 12 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRS
Dependable and Courteous Service
BISHOP & CRAWFORD
Crystal 0095-W
898 Main St. Tel. 2573 — Nights 0465

The Casey Florist Company
93 MAPLE ST.
For unsurpassed values in first quality flowers and plants
CALL MELROSE 0123
"Largest retail greenhouses in Greater Boston"

A. C. Richards & Co., Inc.
UPHOLSTERERS
Furniture Made to Order and Repaired
MATTRESSES, CABINET WORK AND REFINISHING
440 Main Street Tel. Melrose 3500

Distinctive Dry Cleaning Is Indispensable
We don't mean "just any" dry cleaning, but a careful renewal service. Laundry service.
SAMOSET CLEANERS & DYERS
526 FRANKLIN ST. MElrose 4180

America's Finest Anthracite Coal
Williams Oil-O-Matic Oil Burners
C. B. & F. H. GOSS
INCORPORATED
158 Essex Street Tel. 0794-0795

NEEDHAM

Betty Gray Shop
Specializing in everything for children from birth to early teens.
Toys—Books—Silk Hosiery
Handkerchiefs—Gifts
Greeting Cards and Wrappings
927 Great Plain Ave. Need. 0325-M

TRY WHITE BROS.
"that creamy milk"
Telephones:
GRAnite 8000 NEEdham 0421
Hyannis 309 Kingston 186-2

Oil Burners
Fuel Oil Range Oil
New England Coke
'blue coal'
WILLETT & CHADWICK COAL CO.
Highland Ave. Need. 0810-1618

NEEDHAM'S HEADQUARTERS
for Women's and Misses' Dresses
Sportswear, Hosiery and Underwear
"Style with Quality at Popular Prices"
McNeilly's Apparel Shop
Theatre Building Need. 0969

Eadie's Fine Foods
1430 Highland Avenue
For Thanksgiving Pies Pudding and Fruit Cake
CALL NEEDHAM 1011

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Parlors
698 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk Buttermilk Heavy Cream Ice Cream
Luncheon Dinner Afternoon Tea Fancy Pastries Schrafft's Candies

James E. Lilley
Quality Meats and Groceries
Also many brands nationally advertised in the Monitor.
271 Cedar St., cor. Parker St. Phone 1849
Prompt Delivery

OREGON DYE HOUSE
1852 Purchase St. Tel. 8671
Also 664 Pleasant Street
Opposite Municipal Lot
Tel. 213
Thanksgiving and Christmas Friendly Greeting Cards
The Print Shop
586 Pleasant St., the Cushing Bldg.
Opp. Library

NEWBURYPORT

232 HIGH STREET Tel. 818-W
Gown Shoppe
LAURA F. FOLLANSBEE
It is always a pleasure to serve Monitor readers.
COATS DRESSES Millinery UNDERWEAR ACCESSORIES
D. CASHMAN
Hardware — Paint
Garden Supplies
Your Business Is Appreciated
Tel. 332 30 State Street

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON CENTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Center Newton 2841-J, 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Luther Paul Co.
FUEL OILS
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC PRODUCTS
CEN. NEW. 0590

Make Your Curtain Selection in Our
NEW DISPLAY ROOM
Bedspreads—Towels Linens
BOND'S CONVENIENCE SHOP
BRAY BLOCK

PETERSON'S
Newton's Leading Jewelers
DISTINCTIVE GIFTS
Order Personal Imprinted Christmas Cards Early
11926 CENTRE STREET

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

CARMOTE Colorfast PAINTS
C. G. McMULLIN
Hardware Building
1170 Walnut St. Cen. New. 0443

NEWTONVILLE

Paramount Market
INCORPORATED
Tel. New. No. 3260 for the World's Finest Foods at Popular Prices
319 WALNUT STREET

Saunders Shops
334 WALNUT STREET
Ladies' Hosiery, Undergarments, Corsets, Washable Dresses, Silk Dresses, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Gifts, Greeting Cards.
Agents for "Vanity Fair" and "Van Raalte" Hosiery and Undergarments

Insurance
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 Austin St.
New No. 7304

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Newton North 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

NEWTON—West Newton

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

FAIRVIEW DAIRY
A. J. McNEIL & SONS
Delivery on TIME . . . STORM or SHINE
Call Wellesley 1387

NORWOOD

ARTHUR J. FORREST
Petroleum Products
Distributors of Colonial Beacon "ESSO" Products
Fuel and Range Oil
Oil Burners
DELCO Heating Equipment
(General Motors Product)
Dedham 0807 Norwood 1445—1446

PITTSFIELD

For Uniform Performance in any weather, use
AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
American Gas and Oils
Elm Street Garage
Tel. 2-1949 Cor. of Elm and
A. W. Miner, Prop. Newell Streets

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
Your Bank for Savings
$1.00 Opens an Account
24 NORTH STREET

HART'S STORE
Fruits—Vegetables—Meats
Frosted Foods
Parking—Delivery Service
838 South St. at Bay State Road
DIAL 7336—7337

ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAIT
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing
35 East St., Butler Block
TEL. OFFICE 2-1151 RES. 2-3030

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Foster, Manager
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

Gowns? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

INTERWOVEN SOCKS
For Men, 35c up
New fall woolen mixtures have arrived.
Holden & Stone Co.

MAPLEWOOD
Cleansers and Dyers, Inc.
40c CASH AND CARRY
SERVICE QUALITY PRICE
35c CALL AND DELIVER
315 Dalton Ave. 438 North St. 32 Elm Street

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
"Under Strict Laboratory Control"
MILK, CREAM AND DELICIA ICE CREAM
FRANK A. CARROLL, Manager
120 Francis Avenue, Pittsfield, Mass.
Tel. 2-1561

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

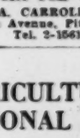
QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Granite 1337-M 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NORFOLK COUNTY TRUST COMPANY
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus ..... $ 590,000
Offices
BROOKLINE FRANKLIN
CANTON NEEDHAM
DEDHAM STOUGHTON
QUINCY
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Fur Repairing and Remodeling
Also Full Line of New Coats
Quincy Fur Shop
GRA 8570 1249 Hancock St.

Swift and Bachman, Inc.
Chrysler--Plymouth
MOTOR CARS
254 Washington Street
Please Call GRA 5400



GRANITE TRUST COMPANY
Over 100 Years Old
Quincy—Wollaston—North Quincy

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
Quincy
1233 Hancock Street

Arlington, 683 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

HARRY G. MARCH
General Electric Appliances
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges, Washers and Ironers, Cleaners, Sun Lamps
Radio Service on All Makes
1577 HANCOCK STREET

Richard D. Chase & Co.
Established 1887
GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE
Savings Bank Building GRA. 2100

42nd Anniversary
SALE!
Starts Saturday, Nov. 12
REMICK'S

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
FOY'S MARKETS, Inc.
The Quincy Family Market Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

Your Better Garments
Should Be Sent to The Better Cleanser
OLD COLONY LAUNDRY
100 Quincy Ave. Pres. 5000

READING

TOWN OF READING, MASS.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
Dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the Home
565 Main Street Tel. Reading 1340

TORRE'S
READING SQUARE
Remember Sweetest Day, October 22nd. Be Kind to Someone.

EDWARD LAPPIN
Plumbing and Heating
Gas Appliances
583 MAIN ST. TEL. READ. 0461
Agents for Malden Melrose Gas Co.

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

SHARON

MASSAPOAG GARAGE
SHARON OIL COMPANY
Range and Fuel Oils
Complete Garage Service
ARTHUR L. SCOTT
88 POND STREET SHARON 2081

HARE'S Golden Guernsey MILK
From Glen Rock Farm herd of pure-bred Guernsey Cows Accredited under state and federal supervision PHONE SHARON 2191

Order Your
Thanksgiving Ice Cream
in
Fancy Moulds
MOULTON'S Where the clerks are glad to see you.
5 Pond Street Sharon 900

R. L. SNELL
Electrical appliances and radios
SALES and SERVICE
Bendix Home Laundry Machine
Complete Garage Service
New and Used Cars
88 Pond Street Sharon 2081

SHAW & DENNETT
NUTTING & FREEMAN
INSURANCE
TELEPHONES
SHARON 2181 STOUGHTON 888

John A. WHITTEMORE'S Sons Inc.
COAL
FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
269 LENOX STREET NORWOOD 0764
Delivered Daily to Norwood, Sharon, Canton

THE PETTEE COMPANY
Sale of
NO MEND HOSIERY
Saturday and Monday—Nov. 12 and 14
Price: 1 pair 87c—3 pairs $2.55
Post Office Square Sharon 921

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
BEATRICE'S GREENHOUSES
630 So. Main Tel. 776

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2029-M
10-12 a. m., 5-6 p. m. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HAROLD F. MacINTYRE
Plumbing and Heating
Stove and Furnace Repairing
Jobbing Promptly Attended To
370 HIGHLAND AVE. PROS. 1635

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817
1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

H. M. HARTWELL & SONS
Local Dealer
Esso
Chestnut and Taylor Streets
PHONE 2-4072

Call me—for personal insurance service—
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office, Dial 8611
Residence, Dial 4-7294

TRUE BROTHERS, Inc.
Jewelers
Sterling Silver, Diamonds, Watches, Diamond Jewelry
Budget, Charge Accounts Invited
1390 MAIN STREET

WALTHAM

Established 1872
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Henley Clothes
Stetson Hats Arrow Shirts
A Good Place to Buy Good Clothes
429 Moody St. Waltham 1884
GEO. I. KELLY

Waltham Supply Co., Inc.
Plumbing, Heating, Electrical Supplies, Hardware, Paints
707 Main St. Tel. Wal. 2213-2214

Last 2 Days
New England Buying
Makes New England Prosperity
Visit Sears during this sale.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
240 MOODY STREET Waltham 2435

Adrian Smith
Formerly Supt. for Lewandos
Custom Cleanser
Work Called For and Delivered
848 Main St. Tel. 4528

HEATH'S
393 Moody Street Waltham 3285
NEW FALL
Neckwear, Jewelry, Flowers, Bags, Ascot Scarfs and Squares

MASSACHUSETTS

WATERTOWN

If you are in the Market
for a good used car
See us before you buy. Our used cars are all thoroughly reconditioned and guaranteed
COOMBS MOTOR CO.
Authorized Ford and Lincoln Zephyr Dealer
49 No. Beacon Street Mid. 7650
"Our Cars Make Good or We Do"

★ STAR MARKET CO.
- Fancy Brisket Corned Beef 29c and 33c lb.
- Face of Rump Roast No waste—31c and 35c lb.

24 Mt. Auburn St. Mid. 8600

Mid. 2599
Zotos, Jamal and Thermique Heaterless Permanent Wave. Special 6.50
SELMA Beauty Salon
147 Mt. Auburn Street
Opp. Common St.

WELLESLEY

Have your Last Fall's Coat or Suit Remodelled and Restyled at Moderate Prices at
• LITVACK'S •
Wellesley 548 Washington St. For Cleaning or Tailoring Service Call Wellesley 2125-R or W
Wellesley Hills 19 Washington St.

Authorized Dealer
All makes of Typewriters also
MIMEOGRAPHING
MULTIGRAPHING
TYPING
$1 week
WELLESLEY BUSINESS SERVICE
Opposite to Fraser's New Flower Shop

WELLESLEY HILLS

Riverdale Market
Our Motto
Quality and Service
1 Forest Street, Wellesley Hills
Phone Wel. 1660—1661

Is Your Car Ready for Fall?
TIRES BATTERIES HEATERS
GULF
GOOD GULF GAS LUBRICATION ACCESSORIES
DOUGLAS S. TURNER
Gulf Oil Service
Wellesley Hills on Worcester Pike (Route 9)

Pleasant Food Service
Selected Meats
Groceries
Fresh Vegetables in Variety
Complete Bakery Dept.
Prompt Delivery
Call Wellesley 2300 or 2900
WELLESLEY HILLS MARKET
251 Washington St. Wellesley Hills Sq

WINTHROP

Everybody's Cash Market
4 Bartlett Road Oce. 1520

Fresh pork to roast, either end	lb. 23c
Fresh chickens to roast, 4½-5 lb. av.	lb. 27c
Green Meadow Butter	2 lbs. 61c
Florida Oranges juicy, med. size	2 doz. 31c
Fancy hand-picked apples	5 lbs. 25c
White cauliflower, large head	15c
Fresh guinea haddock	lb. 9c
Fresh filet of sole	lb. 23c
Fresh oysters	pt. 29c

WORCESTER

For Style—Quality
DRESSES
At $3.90 to $9.90 Try
MUMMA'S
61 PLEASANT ST., Near Chestnut

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1½ a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House 4, Central Buildings, Westminster London, S. W. 1 Tel Whitehall 9691
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

ARTS AND CRAFTS

CORNWALL — Handloom weaving, natural dyeing, spinning, pupils taken; also a few guests; vegetarians welcomed. Padstow Weavers, Mill Sq. Padstow

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, "BEAUMONT," 17 PRINCES SQUARE, BAYSWATER, W 2 — Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room from 45/-. Also at "ADELPHI," 129 Cromwell Rd. S. W. 7. Resident proprietors.

HOUSES FOR SALE

N. CORNWALL — For sale, freehold, well-built house; small town; all services; sheltered, sunny; garden; also suitable cafe or studio. Box W-1211, BCM/CSM, London.

OFFICES TO LET

HARROW—Room, private house, suitable for practitioner's office; phone; two minutes bus. Mrs. Maudsley, 5 Ashburnham Avenue, Harrow. Phone 2368.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

SURBITON, Surrey—Comfortable home offered full or part board, near church and station. Apply Mrs. Garland, 24 Cranes Drive.

WESTERHAM, KENT—Lady living with her two young daughters welcomes one paying guest. Mrs. Cassavetti, Crow's Nest, Westerham.

WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

POST WANTED

SECRETARY-Accountant seeks responsible position; efficient, keen, with progressive ideas. 7 years practical experience with chartered accounts company, duties costing income tax, etc. etc. Telephone Ewell 3953.

SOLOISTS WANTED

SURREY—Soloist wanted; small Christian Science church. Apply: The Clerk, First Church of Christ, Scientist, Park Street, Camberley.

TEACHERS

CONSTANCE BAILEY, MUS. BAC., L.R.A.M. (Piano) Dalesmore, Hampden Rd., High Wycombe, Bucks. Preparation for MUS. BAC., L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., F.R.C.O., A.R.C.O. and matriculation paper work

England

BEDFORD

PHONE 2706
James Turner & Sons
(BEDFORD) LTD
Complete House Furnishers
Curtain Fabrics and Cretonnes
Loose Covers, Cut and Made by experts.
Lime Street and Arcade, Bedford
Telegrams: Furnishing Bedford

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

ENGLAND

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

PRISCILLA'S
LIGHT LUNCHEONS and DAINTY TEAS
HOMEMADE
Pies, Cakes, Jams, etc.
15-17 Marina Court Tel. Bexhill 1707

J. Arscott Ltd
BAKERS and CONFECTIONERS
Light Luncheons Afternoon Teas
45-47 St. Leonards Road Tel. 408
51-53 Devonshire Road Tel. 405

ERNEST SHEATHER
P. A. I.
Auctioneer, Estate Agent and Valuer
The Only Local Estate Agent a Native of the Town. Over 40 Years Experience
14 ST. LEONARD'S ROAD
BEXHILL-ON-SEA TEL. 351

J. W. D. BURGESS
FAMILY GROCERS
PROVISION MERCHANTS
Local Fruit and Vegetables
Fresh Daily
Orders Collected and Goods Delivered to all parts of town and district
TOWN HALL SQUARE Phone Bexhill 120

Longley's
DRAPERS
Noted for Household Linens and Blankets
DEVONSHIRE RD. Ph. Bexhill 390

BIRMINGHAM

You'll get the best VALUE IN HOME and FASHION NEEDS at the Beehive
The WAREHOUSE for ALL ALBERT ST., BIRMINGHAM

Wedding and Birthday Gifts
S. CHILD
THE JEWELLER
10 Bull Street, Birmingham 4
Finest quality in Watches, Clocks, Silver and Cut Glass
Phone Cen. 5654

Madame King
Martineau Street Birmingham 2
Invites you to inspect her collection of Gowns, Coats, Millinery, Furs, etc.
Millinery Gowns Furs
CAL. 2628

Designs
575 Moseley Road, Birmingham
MADAME FLORENCE
1122-24 Warwick Road
Acocks Green Phone ACO. 0153

Ladies' Complete Outfitter
Knit Wear a Speciality

BOURNEMOUTH

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS Ltd
THE STORE FOR VALUE and SERVICE
Established nearly 50 years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

Speedy Kleen
Original and Best Ultra Rapid Cleaners
FOUR HOUR SERVICE
SPEEDY-KLEEN (1935) LTD.
177-179 OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD
TEL. BOURNEMOUTH 2651-2

For the Works of Artists and Craftsmen
Visit
ARTS AND CRAFTS
FIR VALE ROAD
(Opposite Grand Hotel)
Also at
MILFORD-ON-SEA, HANTS.
For ANTIQUES, etc.

JUDD
97A POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
52 BOURNEMOUTH RD., PARKSTONE

Coal, Anthracite, Coke
Tel. BOURNEMOUTH 959
A. JONES & SONS Ltd.
COMFORT SHOE SPECIALISTS
Agents for the
W. M. LOCKE SHOE
(Ontario, Canada)
Gervis Place, Bournemouth
The Arcade, Boscombe
855 Wimborne Road, Moordown

BRADFORDS
COAL and COKE
82 Poole Road, Westbourne
358 Wimborne Road, Winton
Tel. B'mth 461 Established 140 years

COLLENET & CO.
13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2016

Jarrauds
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750/6751

P. W. SENIOR
General Ironmonger
181 Seabourne Rd., West Southbourne
Bournemouth Phone Southbourne 513
GARDEN REQUISITES and FERTILIZERS
CARTERS TESTED SEEDS

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH (Continued)

FURNISH at ALLEN'S
for Cash Prices or Deferred Terms
Everything you choose delivered for first small payment, balance spread over 1, 2, or 3 years according to amount, only 2½% interest for this convenience. Ask for details.
J. J. Allen Ltd
THE QUADRANT BOURNEMOUTH
Tel. 512 and at London, Southampton, Southbourne

BRIGHTON AND HOVE

PALMEIRA STORES
Brighton & Hove Supply Association Ltd.
For FOOD, FURNISHINGS and all Household Requisites
Highest Quality Phone 2253 Lowest Prices HOVE

BRISTOL

Strode Cosh & Penfold
for
Christmas Gifts
Range includes: Rubber Hot Water Bottles, Hand Bags, Cameras, Hair Brushes and Combs, Fancy Pencils, Shaving Soap, Safety Razors, Powder Bowls, Shaving Brushes, Powder Cream and Perfume "Gift Boxes," Face Powder Compacts, Bath Crystals in Fancy Jars, Perfume Sprays, Powder, Cream and Soap "Gift Boxes." Photograph Albums, Hand Mirrors, Magnifying Glasses.

8 ADDRESSES IN BRISTOL
Lower Union Street 210 Cheltenham Road
116 and 408 Stapleton Road
128 Ashley Road 29 East St., Bedminster
88 Mina Rd. Melvin Square, Knowle W.

Christmas Gifts
that will charm. COME AND SEE
Countless Fascinating Modes
recently arrived at our Salon.
Beautiful Coats, Costumes and the new Coat-Frocks.
Gowns gay and unusual. Knitwear to please.
To fit the full and petite figure.
Luxurious Fur Coats and Furs at special economy prices.
DOROTHY BELLAMY
Phone 24309 13 Bridge St., Bristol Bridge

For CAKES
Christmas Puddings, Mince Pies, etc.
"Eileen"
28 North View, Bristol 6
Jams, Pickles, Sweets and Bread EVERYTHING HOME MADE
DAILY DELIVERIES Phone 33922

MUNDY & CO.
68 QUEENS ROAD, BRISTOL

CHINA and GLASS
Specialists
Tel. 24960

GLOVES and HOSIERY
in Special Gift Boxes
JOLLY & SON Ltd.
BRISTOL

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY SIR HERBERT BARKER
• BOOKLET ON REQUEST
Massingham 63 Queen's Rd. Bristol, 8

Gil's Delicatessen
(GILBERT EGERTON)
Cooked Meats, Home Delicacies, Groceries, Lyon's Cakes. Orders booked now for Christmas. Russian and Potato Salad specialities at the Lunch and Tea Room
238 HENLEAZE ROAD, BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS AND DRY CLEANERS
For GIFTS Men Like
See
HENRY WALL
Men's Wear Specialist
212 Cheltenham Rd. and 163 Gloucester Rd., Phone 45642

Marsh's
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS for MEN
86/92b Whiteladies Road, Clifton

"FAMED FOR FASHIONS and FABRICS"
TAYLOR'S
IN THE GREEN, BRISTOL and South Parade, Weston-Super-Mare

REX L. BELLAMY
Decorator, Carpentry and General Repairs
38, Tenth Ave. Filton Ave., Bristol

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

BRISTOL (Continued)

Gifts for Men and Boys
Hats GOWNS GLOVES

Harold Clarke
PHONE 46202
TIES HANDKFS. Clothing SOCKS ETC.
124 Coldharbour Rd., Redland

BROMLEY

116 Main Road Sidcup Phone Foots Cray 2744
LENA MILTON
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
useful and novel
Gowns, Millinery, Sports Wear, Gloves, Hosiery
Tailoring, Dressmaking, Specialists in Furs and Fur Repairs

Telephone Ravensbourne 1622
R. WHEADON
BUTCHER
3, THE PARADE, WIDMORE RD. BROMLEY
Telephone RAVENSBOURNE 4167

W. & E. WHEATLEY
(E. J. and V. E. King)
THE BROADWAY
63 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Ladies' Underwear Baby Linen
Hosiery Children's Outfitting

For High Class Jewellery
Watches and Clocks
E. W. PAYNE
(Bromley) Ltd.
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS
High Street, Bromley, Beckenham
Phone Rav. 0502

We have in stock a wide range of modern and reproduction furniture suitable for every home.
PYRKE'S
123 High Street, Bromley. RAV. 2601-2

E. A. VICKERS & SON LTD.
Builders—Decorators
16 LONDON LANE, BROMLEY
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

CAMBERLEY

W. G. PAICE
SURREY DAIRY
Park Street, Opposite the Church
for
ALL HIGH CLASS DAIRY PRODUCE
Deliveries twice daily

PHONE 454
MARGUERITE THE FURRIER
36 Alexandra Road, FARNBOROUGH
Branches:
ALDERSHOT, CAMBERLEY, FARNHAM
Remodelling a Speciality!

Ward's
for
Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables
Park St. and London Rd.
Phone 1102 Phone 261

CAMBRIDGE

Robert Sayle & Co Ltd
CAMBRIDGE 1286
THE LEADING DRAPERS
FURNISHERS and SILK MERCERS
Agents for Jaeger, Wolsey, Pesco, Gossard, Chilprufe, etc.

CHELTENHAM

AYRIS
The Leading House for
Smart Gowns, Coats, Tailored Suits Millinery, Furs, etc.
Promenade Tel. 2820

SHIRERS & LANCES Ltd
FURNITURE
LINENS FASHIONS
Promenade and Clarence Street
TEL. 2061

GILLHAM'S
Stationers and Printers
Tel. 2932 396 High Street
Parkers Vacuum Filling
Fountain Pens 20/-, 25/-, 30/-, 40/-
Visible Ink Capacity. Holds 102% more ink.

York Hams FOR Christmas
Have you had one reserved yet? If not do so without delay, to avoid disappointment.
Kindly visit Vale's and see their range of Christmas specialities.
W. VALE & CO. Ltd.
93-94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

CROWBOROUGH

CARR & CO.
2 BROADWAY
Groceries and Provision Merchants
TEL. 62
EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realise the value of his advertising investment.

ENGLAND

CROYDON, PURLEY and DISTRICT

Milliner and Furrier

LEONORA
66 George Street, Croydon
Hats made to individual requirements and Furs and Fur Coats repaired and relined.

For Pictures
Picture Framing
Regilding
Christmas Cards and Calendars
C. P. Hollyer and W. Hollyer
17 Drummond Road

The HOUSE *of* SAVAAGE
George Street, Croydon
for
Furniture, Carpets, Curtains and Interior Painting and Decorating

PERSONAL
Greetings For Christmas
Specimen Books Gladly Sent for Inspection
W. D. HAYWARD
46 George St. Tel. Croydon 1126
Cards

Smith & Wilson
15 George St. Tel. Croydon 0228
Men's Outfitters and Hatters
Jaeger, Burberry and Chilprufe Agents
Christmas Gifts for Men

HARROW

The Gingerbread House

9a, College Road Harrow
Phone Harrow 1760
The Homemade Cake Shop and Tea-room of Character. Individuality and Variety. Catering of every description. Special attention to post orders.

HASTINGS and ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA

LINDRIDGE'S
The Music People
PIANOS, RADIO, RECORDS, MUSIC
HASTINGS Tel. 461 BEXHILL 501

MAURICE BASSETT
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Down Quilts Cushions Table Covers
Bed Spreads Cosies Fancy Linens
31 Cambridge Road, Hastings
Phone 1273

IPSWICH

FASHIONS MENSWEAR
Corder-Son Ltd.
LINENS FURNITURE
FREDERIC CORDER & SON LTD. IPSWICH

CHOOSING GIFTS
for friends? See the wide choice of useful and beautiful articles at Croydons.
CROYDON & SONS
50 and 52 Tavern St., Ipswich
Tel. 4116 Est. 1865

KINGSTON and SURBITON

BUSH BROS.
FAMILY GROCERS
FOR HIGH CLASS PROVISIONS
PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION
DELIVERIES IN KINGSTON, MALDEN and NORBITON
156 LONDON RD., KINGSTON
TELEPHONE KINGSTON 2414

T. J. S. GUILFORD & CO. LTD.
Printers and Bookbinders
We specialize in Library Repairs, Etc.
Telephone KINgston 0752 47 LONDON ROAD KINGSTON-ON-THAMES

PERSONAL ATTENTION
HIGH CLASS WORK
Mrs. MIDDLETON'S ELMBRIDGE 1181 SURBITON LAUNDRY HOOK RD. SURBITON
EXCELLENT SERVICE FOR DRY CLEANING

FOR DISTINCTIVE COIFFURE AND EFFICIENT SERVICE
Visit the Salons of
H. E. Bloice
COURT ELMBRIDGE 1966
HAIRDRESSER 17 BERRYLANDS ROAD SURBITON HILL

H. M. WILCOX & SON
FAMILY BUTCHERS
43 Victoria Road, Surbiton
Telephone Elmbridge 2158
and at
Surbiton Hill, Leatherhead, Cobham, Ashtead, Weybridge, etc.

Bentalls
KINGSTON ON THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
- 150 DEPARTMENTS
- PRESENT STAFF OVER 2000
- A NON-COMBINE STORE
- A MAGNIFICENT ESCALATOR HALL

KINgston 1001

LEICESTER

WILLIAM OLIVER
MARKET STREET
LEICESTER
AGENT
FOR TRESS HATS

ENGLAND

MAIDENHEAD

The Grenfell Laundry
for High-Class Hand Work
57, GRENFELL ROAD
'Phone 618

MAIDSTONE

François Eldonné
COURT DRESSMAKERS
Day and Evening Wear for Every Occasion
CANTERBURY 4 St. George's St. MAIDSTONE 6 Mill Street
CLIFTONVILLE
145 Northdown Road

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
OXFORD'S MODERN STORE

PAIGNTON

Christmas Fare
A Reminder and an Invitation
Come and inspect our choice selection of CHRISTMAS CAKES, PUDDINGS, and MINCE PIES.
Our CRACKERS are artistic and will delight everyone.
At your service. Also by phone 5048
EVANS & SONS
The Leading Confectioners
Torbay Road, Paignton

Famous for Its Accuracy
The Reliable "Omega" Watch
Holds World's Record.
From £2-15-0. Lists Free
MORTIMER RICKS, *Jeweller*
Paignton, Devon.

ROBSON'S
Gift Galleries
Artist Photographers
56 Torbay Road, Paignton Tel. 5327

G. A. NORTON
For Footwear of Every Description
23 Palace Ave., Paignton Phone 5686

Wishing My Friends A Very Happy Christmas

PINNER

DAINTY CHILDREN'S CLOTHES
Elizabeth Anne
LADIES' LINGERIE and HOSE
373 Rayner's Lane, Pinner

PLYMOUTH

COME TO
Popham's
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
Bedford Street Phone 2303 Plymouth

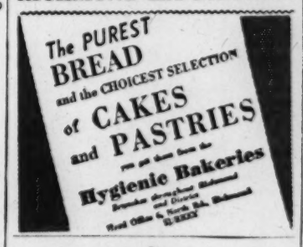
POOLE and District

Come to
WALTERS' GARAGE
Any make of car supplied. Repairs by expert mechanics. Driving tuition for "L" test. Specialists in car and wireless batteries by
Exide
Walters & Co.
(PARKSTONE) LTD
Lower Parkstone
2 mins. from Christian Science church
Tel. Parkstone 705-706

PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHSEA

Phone 5698 Estab. 1860
LAWRENCE & CO.
(Portsmouth) Ltd.
COAL & COKE
Head Office 9, Fawcett Rd., Southsea
Also at 198 Copnor Rd. Phone 2737

RICHMOND and DISTRICT



Tel. Ladbroke 2070
BURGESS'S 102 WALMER ROAD

Est'd 1884
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Roger P. Scroggin

The Inside Matters Most

Roger P. Scroggins, holding his hat in his hand as though it were something to read, walked round and round the outside of his new home. The hurricane had uprooted his old one, Ulmus Americana (American elm) and there had been a bit of misgiving in his agreement to take the quarters announced to him by Fib, his real estate agent, as being available in an English elm (Ulmus Campestris). It wasn't like the old home, he thought, which spread its branches so widely. He gazed at the dark, black bark of the great tree. "Big enough at the bottom," he said to himself, "but not the same up above." He stood against the trunk of the tree and looked across the part of the Common which from now on would be his new front yard. "Mostly the Frog Pond," he muttered, "and from now until next summer it will be neither a pond nor a place for frogs."

He decided to go on up and see how much work Mrs. Scroggins had left for him to do. He rather hoped it might not be too much. On the broad limb which made the piazza, he paused to note the small lights shining inside. "Well, that's not so bad," he said. "A hurricane it might have been, but it didn't put out those lights." The thought

Scroggins walked around his new home.

was warmly pleasant. He rather liked it, and mused on it as he reached for the handle of the door. As he pushed it open, warmth came out and there were welcome smells in the warmth. "Better and better!" He said to himself, and took a last look at the dusk gathering around the near-by bandstand.

He hurrumphed several times, after closing the door; but the noise wasn't loud enough to reach his wife, whose activity in the kitchen was producing some very decided sounds of pots against a stove and of dishes rattling.

"My dear!" He called, in his cheeriest home-coming voice.

Mrs. S. appeared at the kitchen door. "Almost ready," she said.

"Dear, dear!" said her husband. "And is there no lifting or fetching or carrying or anything like that to be done?"

"All that can wait," she said.

Mr. Scroggins pondered the advisability of having such things hanging fire, but said nothing. In hardly any time, supper was on the table. It was a good supper. The light was cheery. The warmth was good. Looking outside, Mr. Scroggins noticed that the night was very little changed from the night visible through the windows of the old home. His spirits rose with the supper and with the companionship.

After supper, he walked through the new rooms. There was the same furniture. There were the pictures. Everything was just like the old home. He totally forgot that the elm was a different kind. He offered to help with the dishes. His wife didn't refuse his aid. And as he stood in the kitchen and washed plates and saucers with all of the old skill, it came to him that home was home just as long as the inside was right.

As they finished the work, there was a scratching at the front door. Both Scrogginses beamed. "Callers!"

It was a caller, none other than Florrie; and when she had left Mr. and Mrs. S. agreed that showing friends a new home was more interesting, if anything, than having them visit in the old one.

George L. Moore

(Mr. Scroggins Appears on Fridays)

Yesterday Lingers in Today

Monitor Camera Club from Anna Mayhew, Caterham, Surrey, England

Most of the Cottages in the Quaint Fishing Village of Port Isaac Date From the Time of Henry VIII. Many Are Connected by Underground Passages, Relics of the Old Smuggling Days.

Did You Ever Wonder

Where Sunsets Get Their Beautiful Colors?

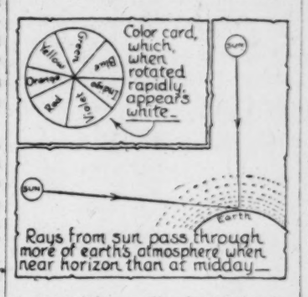
The reds, greens, blues, and flaming golds frequently seen in sunset skies come from the light of the sun. Sunlight, as seen at midday, is considered to be white or colorless. Actually, however, it is made up of a combination of all the colors.

That sunlight actually contains red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet is seen in the rainbow and in the colors which result when sunlight passes through a prism. And that these colors combine to make white is demonstrated by the fact that when a circular card on which they are painted is made to rotate rapidly, the card appears white.

When the sun is near the horizon, its light passes through a great deal more of the denser portion of the earth's atmosphere than when the sun is overhead. Consequently, it passes through much more air laden with particles of dust, smoke, and water vapor. These particles tend to cause the sunlight to disperse; that is, to separate into its component colors. The longest rays (yellow, orange, and red) pass most readily through the dispersing particles and usually predominate in sunset skies.

If it were not for the tiny particles floating in the earth's atmosphere, the sky would appear black, even in the daytime. This has been shown by experiment. An air-tight box was made, with the inside painted black and the bottom covered with a sticky substance which imprisoned the dust particles as they settled.

A strong beam of light was directed into a window at one end of the box and passed out through a window at the other end. By looking through a third window in the side of the box, students observed that the beam was invisible and


Color card, which, when rotated rapidly, appears white.
Sun
Sun
Earth
Rays from sun pass through more of earth's atmosphere when near horizon than at midday

that it did not illuminate the interior of the box. This shows that the light we see in the sky is reflected from the tiny particles suspended in the atmosphere.

The more dust there is in the air, the more gorgeous the sunset colors are likely to be.—W. P. Keasbey.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Business Is Business, Plus

Los Angeles

A sales manager for a certain product in a large territory one day decided to reverse his company's sales policy. It had been the rule to try to mesmerize dealers into taking the product, with some incidental disparagement of competitors, no doubt. The change was to assist local dealers in disposing of whatever stock they had on hand, with no mention of new sales.

In six months' time, this policy had changed the sales of that particular product in the territory from about $25 a day to $200 a day.

The manager had demonstrated that salesmanship is not primarily disposing of goods to one's own advantage, but finding out what will help the other person, then offering one's services to that end.

Mirandy's Rhythms

Monitor readers who enjoyed the lilting and whimsical bits of Negro philosophy which appeared on this page under the heading "Mirandy's Rhythms," will welcome the news that more than a hundred of them have been compiled into a neat little red book ("Mirandy's Rhythms," Mary B. Ayers Press, 1965 Broadway, N. Y., $1.25).

The author, Minny M. H. Ayers, is a seasoned versifier—it was she who developed the popular Sunny Jim jingles of a quarter century ago. And her loved hymn, "I Walk with Love Along the Way," ranks with the most popular.

The "rhythms" were an outgrowth of Mrs. Ayers' visits, as a child, to her grandparents in Virginia; and the homely cheer and melody they embody are a grateful and satisfying breath from the Old South.

Education in America

The American educational system, which assures every one a free education, sets a high standard for the world. In 1933, a depression year, there was spent in the United States more than $3,000,000,000 for education—more than the amount expended in all the rest of the world for education.

Sunbonnet Sue

1000 years of Peace
Don Dero
Some day the weary world will hear:
"Forever-firing cease!"
Some day there'll be on a monument:
To a thousand years of peace!
L.M.

Silver Coinage

Coin silver contains 900 parts pure silver to 100 parts copper—this is the standard for United States coinage.

In Lighter Vein

Right!

"So you can always spot a bachelor's apartment?"

"Yes; there's no chair under the telephone."

She May Be a Good Jumper

The worn traveler wondered whether she could board the sleeping car in the yards, and retire, ahead of the departure of the train.

"Can I get on No. 6 before it starts?" she said.

The information clerk was more worn than she. "You'll have to, madam."—Unidentified.

Shame, Kitty!

A lodger was complaining to the landlady that some of his butter was missing, and just as he had been told that it was probably the cat, the creature walked in.

"Oh, so there you are, you rascal!" exclaimed the lodger. "Fancy you cutting the butter with a knife simply to throw the blame on our landlady!"—Glasgow Evening Citizen.

That Choked Feeling

For her birthday, little Pat had been given a ring, but, much to her disappointment, not one of the guests at tea noticed it. At last she could bear their indifference no longer.

"Oh, dear," she exclaimed, "I'm so warm in my new ring!"—Furrow.

Shiftless

"That Jones fellow is about the laziest critter I ever saw!"

"Oh, I don't know about that; why, only the other day I saw him high up in an oak tree."

"Of course, you did. But he laid himself down on the acorn 20 years ago."

No Mutiny

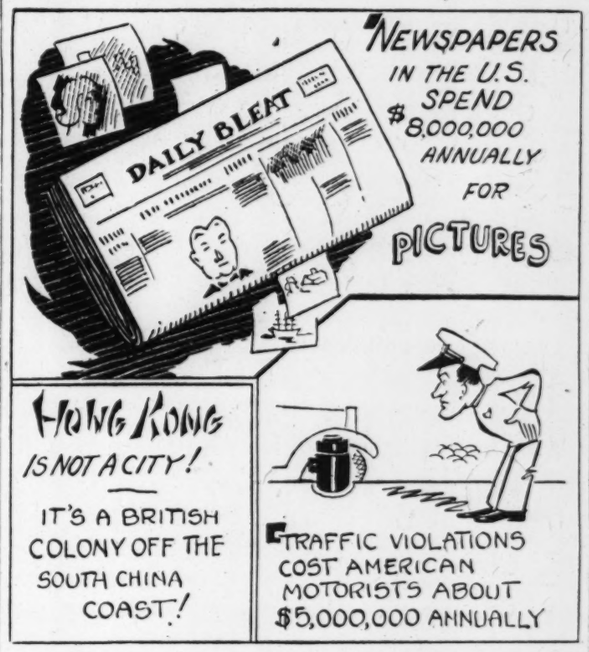
During the storm the mate ordered Sandy to go out on the bowsprit. Sandy refused.

"Don't you know," growled the mate, "you signed to sail before the mast?"

"Oh, ay, sir," replied Sandy, "I signed to sail before the mast, but no' before the ship."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Worth Knowing

By H. E. T.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IT'S A BRITISH COLONY OFF THE SOUTH CHINA COAST!
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Brevities

Humorist: The name of a London schoolboy is Donald Duck. The strict and comprehensive copyrights held by Mr. Walt Disney are quite useless in this case.

Toronto Daily Star: New England suffers from a plague of carpenter ants, but most women agree they do less damage than a husband who thinks he's an amateur carpenter.

Quotation for Today

DO UNTO others as though you were the others. — ELBERT HUBBARD.

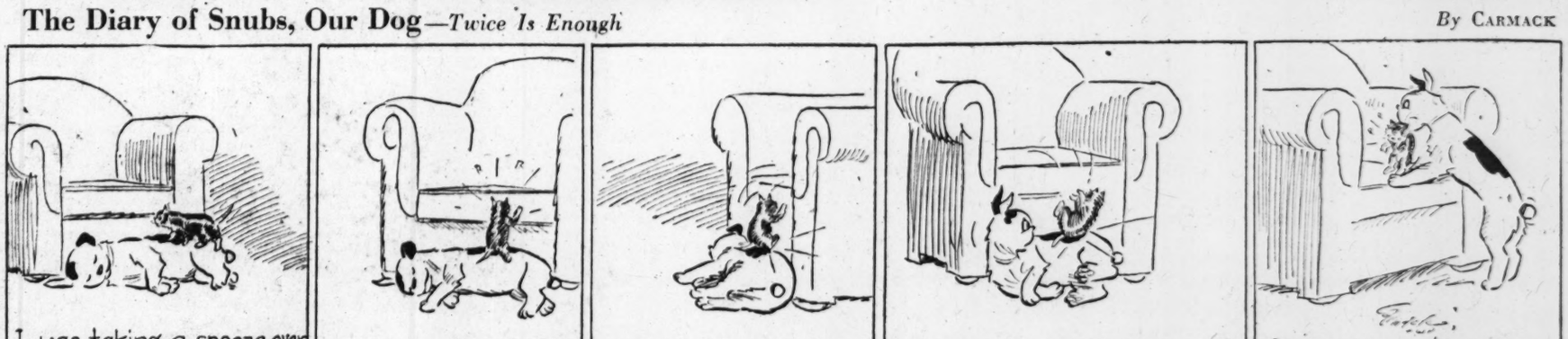
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Some Strangers*

By Le Pelley

I HAD A TELEGRAM THAT CHANGED MY PLANS, YOU SEE, AND I FELT THE TRIP MIGHT NOT BE ONE TO TAKE YOUNGSTERS ON
OH-WE ARE NOT SUCH YOUNGSTERS, DAD —
WE'LL BE VERY CAREFUL
THEN IF YOU COME WITH ME, DO JUST AS I SAY... I'LL WIRE THE TUTOR TO MEET US AT GRANDMOTHER'S
MEANWHILE
ON A ROAD NEAR BLACK BEAVER POINT, TWO STRANGE FIGURES STOP THEIR CAR TO LOOK OVER THE BLEAK COUNTRY-SIDE
SO THIS IS THE ROAD OUT TO BLACK BEAVER POINT, EH? .... IF YOU CAN CALL IT A ROAD!
CERTAINLY IS DESOLATE COUNTRY — SWAMPY TOO — WELL, COME ON, GET IN, LET'S GET IT OVER WITH...
BLACK BEAVER POINT 4 MILES
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Twice Is Enough*

By Carmack


I was taking a snooze over at Joan's house today when Buzzy came along and began climbing all over me—
Then he tried to climb up into the chair —
And failed and came down with a bump—
Pretty soon he tried it again with the same result —
So I got up and gave him a lift—after which I was able to snooze in peace—

The Adventures of Waddles—*When He Started He Had Arrived*

By The Hagers

WE WATCHED A DUCK WHO WISHED TO MAKE A SPEED RECORD—HIS OLD ONE BREAK.
SWISH
"HE'S OFF!" CRIED JACK. WE HEARD A WHIR. BUT I SAW NOTHING—JUST A BLUR.
I QUESTIONED JACK, "DID HE GO PAST?" "I THINK SO. BOY, DID HE GO FAST!"
!?!
WE WERE CONVINCED WHEN WE LEARNED THAT HE'D MADE THE STRETCH IN NOTHING, FLAT.

ENGLAND

TORQUAY (Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Labor in the Election

AMERICAN Labor, organized and unorganized, was not the coherent, political power in Tuesday's election that it was in 1936. While labor registered important victories in some states, it sustained more serious defeats in others.

Labor was effective in New York State, where the American Labor Party was, perhaps, the deciding factor in the close election of Governor Lehman, Senator Wagner and Representative Mead. In Washington and California Labor defeated referenda that would have restricted its powers in industrial disputes. Here, however, a considerable section of the whole electorate must have revolted against the extremism of these proposals and joined with Labor to defeat them. In New Jersey the defeat of Mayor Frank Hague's candidate for the Senate will in some degree be counted as a Labor victory, in view of the Hague hostility to unionism.

The returns seem, however, to be weighted somewhat against Labor as a political power in this election. The desperate efforts of the Committee for Industrial Organization and the rank and file of the American Federation of Labor failed to re-elect Frank Murphy Governor of Michigan. This was probably Labor's most definitive defeat, brought about by reaction against the sit-down strikes.

Returns indicate that Oregon has passed its anti-picketing referenda and in so doing administered one of the most extreme rebukes to organized labor in the last twenty years. Again Labor's own extremism alienated the middle class and paved the way to this defeat. In Pennsylvania Labor candidates were defeated and one office was won by a man who is quoted as saying he would wipe from the books every piece of social legislation enacted under former Governor Earle.

In state after state the combination of conservative city groups with the farmers appeared to nullify that balance of power which Labor exercised two years ago. Various disunities and regroupings may partly explain the change. Two years ago a united Labor vote added to that of the farmers and the nominal Democrats represented a cohesive political power of great effectiveness. But this unity did not exist in the present election. Many farmers have been alienated from industrial labor through charges of Communism in the C. I. O. In addition there was the division in Labor's own ranks.

Will labor's reverses cause labor's participation in politics to wane and a restoration of the Gompers rule of voting "for our friends and against our enemies"? Perhaps, but it is doubtful if the pendulum will ever swing completely back. For better or for worse, a large section of Labor is committed to the view that political organization is necessary to make the trade unions' power effective, and there are many statutes on the books that express that view.

Organized labor in virtually every country is pragmatic, not theoretical. It reaches out for new instruments of power when they seem essential to the improvement of its wage scale and living conditions. Historically the process usually runs something like this: First there is strictly limited action through trade unions. Then if courts and legislatures balk Labor's aims, it enters politics. What form that political action takes in America and whether it adopts a radical political philosophy may depend on the ability of industry and government to satisfy the workers' natural demands for a constantly rising living standard. And on the ability of Labor to win the support of the public.

This election indicates that Americans are generally ready to see recent Labor legislation given a further chance to work out, but that they are irked by Labor extremism. The most concrete immediate effect is likely to be some revision of the Wagner Act but not of a kind to lose effective collective bargaining.

The Prize Earth

AWARD of the 1938 Nobel Prize for Literature to Pearl Buck is a recognition, presumably, of a series of novels beginning with "The Good Earth" in 1931. A daughter of missionaries, Mrs. Buck has lived much in China, and most of her novels have dealt with the Chinese peasants. She has been credited with interpreting the Chinese to Americans.

The award will attract attention as being the third in its class to be made to an American. Sinclair Lewis received the prize in 1930, and Eugene O'Neill in 1936. Mrs. Buck now joins them in a literary pantheon which displays widely divergent talents and remarkable lacunae. It includes, for example, Thomas Mann. It also includes Rudyard Kipling. Between these it ranges through Maeterlinck, Yeats, Shaw, Galsworthy, Bunin, Pirandello. It does not include Wassermann.

Just what the award signifies, therefore, is a little problematical. In a literary sense, its recipients represent many schools and many styles. To the popular thought, some of them are unknown. How many had heard of Bunin before 1933? In some cases, on the other hand, the award seems to have been a recognition of popularity. In all instances, its emolument must be useful, and the distinction it brings gratifying to the nation as well as the author thus honored.

A Puppet Tuchun

IT WOULD be a coup if the Japanese were to persuade Wu Pei-fu to come out of retirement and head the new Japanese-protected Government of China. For Wu is a Chinese of considerable standing. He was perhaps the most respectable of the independent warlords whom the Nationalists supplanted in 1928. A scholar and a gentleman, he comes from Shantung, the birthplace of the Chinese sages, and he adds to his accomplishments a considerable aptitude in the use of arms.

So far, however, there is only General Doihara's word that Wu Pei-fu will head a Japanese puppet government for all Japanese-controlled China. Wu is not made of that kind of material. No nationalist distaste for Japanese interferences in China can exceed Wu's. And Wu has had plenty of experience with them. In the last civil war before the Nationalist revolt, Wu was robbed of victory by Japanese support of his rival, the Manchurian Chang Tso-lin. The Japanese then worked covertly for Marshal Chang.

If Wu ever succumbs to Doihara's blandishments, one may be sure of two things. One is that the Japanese are de facto in control of at least the skeleton of China. The other is that Wu will have extracted a price for his support. Already it is reported that he is trying to put a term on the Japanese occupation as the condition of heading a new Government.

After Kemal

SURVEYING the career of Kemal Ataturk, President of the Turkish Republic, one must question how much of his success was due to his dictatorial methods and how much to the liberal features of his rule. It is interesting that European democratic capitals expect—and appear to hope—that the policies of the Turkish Dictator, who passed on Nov. 10, will be continued by his successors.

This hope appears less paradoxical as one contemplates the changes Kemal wrought in a Turkey which had suffered important reverses as a result of the World War. Possibly not since Peter the Great's Russia has a country been so transformed. Not only have improvements in Turkish living standards and education been achieved under Kemal's dictatorship but many of the problems and dangers which usually beset such a rule have been kept to a minimum by policies of religious toleration and wider cultural opportunities at home and of patient adherence to peaceful methods of change in foreign relations.

Kemal contributed to stability in Central Europe through his influence toward cementing the Balkan entente. His policy of waiting for League of Nations approval before rearming the Dardenelles earned the gratitude of many nations groping toward peace through collective security. Today Turkey is wooed both by Britain and Germany, thus finding itself a factor of growing importance in world affairs.

Under Kemal Ataturk, Turkey, though a dictatorship, illustrated a possibility which has become a cornerstone of British policy—the possibility of co-operation between nations with different forms of government. The policies of Kemal's successors therefore will be closely studied as they develop from this point, because of their significance for the future of Europe and peace.

Where There's Smoke—

THE demand for a Federal investigation of relief administration is strengthened by the Senate Campaign Investigating Committee disclosures of political abuses in county after county in Pennsylvania. The Committee found evidence of solicitation of WPA workers for campaign funds, efforts to make them change their registration and the issuance of work cards to school children—pretty raw practices. Probably an investigation of WPA would find financially a very good record, so far as efficiency of administration and freedom from graft are concerned. But any organization that has been spending in terms of billions for five years should undergo a legislative audit. It should be a first step in vigorous efforts to devise methods for divorcing relief from politics.

A Crescendo for the Piano

THE amazing comeback of the piano industry, which has turned out four times as many pianos this year as in 1932, is attributed by the economically-minded to the pet formula of business: "Greater efficiency in production to turn out a better product plus lower prices equals expanding sales and prosperity." Good enough. But wait—

What about the campaign to re-educate the public on the piano's value as a complete musical instrument and on the pleasure and cultural importance of creating one's own music? Didn't this begin four years ago, before the new console and spinnet styles appeared? And what about the 1,200 cities in the United States whose public schools offer piano lessons free or for a ridiculously low fee? Have not these had their effect?

Whatever the reasons for the piano's industrial recovery, it is in part a victory for culture over the encroachments of the mechanical in a machine age.

Twenty Years After

Book News of the Day

HOWEVER technically correct the terminology that calls the documents signed at Versailles the "peace treaties," one can hardly dispute Prof. William Orton's description of the last two decades as merely an armistice, unless to point out that they were not even a genuine truce. The continuing and indeed mounting armaments, the economic wars, the diplomatic jockeying, of this period seem rather an extention of the World War than that promised aftermath of a "war to end war."

Clemenceau counted on such a condition; counted on it with such savage conviction as to help bring it to pass. It is with words from "the Tiger" that Professor Orton, of the economics department at Smith College, opens his TWENTY YEARS' ARMISTICE (New York: Farrar and Rhinehart. $2.50): "I maintain that this treaty, like all treaties, is and can only be a prolongation of war activities until complete fulfillment."

* * *

That statement was made in 1921, one year after John Maynard Keynes had published "The Economic Consequences of the Peace" to prove the impossibility of Germany's fulfilling the Versailles terms. There was to be no end to the war, then, on these terms. But little did Clemenceau, or many others, foresee what the continuation of that war would mean to France and democracy. Little could Clemenceau have surmised from what quarter would come the most strenuous agreement with his thesis, and that the man who was to share his view was to supplant Versailles with Munich, French hegemony with German.

The timeliness of Professor Orton's work lies not only in its appearance on the bookstalls on Nov. 11, 1938, but in its having presented most of the fundamental causes of the last few weeks' surprises before our wonderment at them has passed. Though the material is not new it is presented in a manner which makes it fresh.

Professor Orton's objectivity inspires confidence, and his condensations evoke gratitude. What more interesting and touching at this moment than the story of Masaryk and a man half his age risking their futures together that the Czech dream of statehood might come true?

* * *

Hardly a problem in the European tangle is overlooked. Mussolini's threat to collective security via Ethiopia, when France showed the whole world that she considered the League of Nations to be an instrument against Germany rather than an instrument for the protection of other states; the Rome-Berlin axis, in the making and in the turning; Spain, where "non-intervention" intervenes in behalf of Fascism; the Pan-German movement, background of the Sudeten and many another friction along that indistinct border where Slav meets Teuton too far East to matter in Downing Street—this is only a part of the history of twenty years of "peace" as experienced by a world schooled rather in the technique of war.

Even as an "armistice" the period fails to qualify. The "temporary suspension of hostilities" required by the dictionary may have occurred for a moment. But students of twenty years of armistice appear not yet to have discovered where or when.

C. W. M.

The World Would Welcome Another Armistice

Airport After Dark

WE HAD laughed when we heard some people say that regularly every night they took the car and made the round of the near-by airports—there were three—to watch the scheduled planes arrive and depart. But then, somehow, there we were ourselves, hanging over the woven-wire fence with the rest, to watch the night sleeper take on its passengers for the transcontinental dash.

And then, suddenly, with a premonitory roar, a lumbering taxi-ing to a remote corner of the field, and one last great Wagnerian onrushing crescendo of sound, the ship was nothing but a streak of silver against the star-studded night.

"Well, guess that's all there is to see," a man said.

"No it isn't. Here comes the plane in from San Diego. Let's watch."

"When you've seen one, you've seen 'em all," the man sighed, throwing away the box from which he had extracted the last of the popcorn.

* * *

"Maybe so," the woman said equably, "but I want to see it land ayway."

And it landed—a little Boeing, small, almost trifling beside the giant whose image was still in the eyes. A few passengers got down and hurried away. A little mail was taken out of the hatch back of the fuselage. Two youths in white jumpers, with rumpled, sunburnt hair, ran up, put chocks under the wheels.

"'Lo, Harry," the pilot said, clambering down. "How's it coming?"

"Good," said the mechanic, with an Alabama drawl. "How's it up there tonight?"

"Good. S'long."

"S'long."

The other mechanic darted about in the clear, thin night air.

"Gonna take her 'round?" he said.

"You bet," said Alabama, breaking off casually into a piercing whistle. "Come on 'n' hear, come on 'n' hear! Alexander's Ragtime Band!"

"Kin I go with you?" The second mechanic's eyes shone like jet beads in the dark.

"Sure," said Alabama adding in a tone of theatrical politeness the formal greeting of the Navy high command. "Glad to have you aboard, sir."

* * *

They climbed in, grinning, slamming the door behind them. You could see them through the window of the pilot's cabin, grinning at each other, like little boys, in a conspiracy. The motors coughed, revved up, slowed down to a hoarse grumble. Alabama craned his neck to look judicial over the field ahead. The moon rode high and white and sweet, the stars shone down, the ship began to taxi ahead slowly, along the woven-wire fence, making a shallow arc up ahead, cutting across the packed cinders to a dim block that would be a hangar. You knew Alabama was feeling his way along, carefully, neatly. It would be easy to knock a wing off in the smudged dimness beyond the post-office building. The airport beam swung in the blackness, a cone of minted red gold. . . . You could feel how proud he was, just taxiing a ship from the landing gate to the hangar. A mechanic today. Sometime a pilot, with a smart gray uniform, and gilt wings.

Alabama, the mechanic, grinning at the controls, taxi-ing the plane from San Diego 300 feet.

EVELYN ROE

"Munich: Two British Views"

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Permit me to express my profound appreciation for Mr. Wickham Steed's article in the Wide Horizon columns under the heading, "Munich: Two British Views." His views on this all-important subject are those of one thoroughly qualified by a long and distinguished journalistic career to write with discernment, and, it should be observed, coincide with the views of our very distinguished American journalists, Dorothy Thompson and Walter Lippman. Mr. Steed's picture of the situation resulting from the Munich "peace" is not a pretty one; but it is, I am convinced, a true one, and one which should be thoughtfully and prayerfully pondered by every person who loves humanity and does not wish to see Christian civilization perish from this earth before the tyranny of force.

Mr. Harmsworth's view of the settlement is the one which all peace-loving people would most fervently like to believe, but one which cannot be accepted unless one is willing to believe things that simply are not so. I think all will agree with Mr. Harmsworth that the *people* of Germany and Italy are kindly disposed to the people of other lands, and by nature are peace-loving. But in a dictatorship it is not the attitude of the people, but the attitude of the ruler, which dictates foreign policy. And in the recent crisis it was reliably reported that, much as the people of Germany abhorred war, they declared themselves ready to follow their "Führer" wherever he chose to lead them, even if this should mean war.

The distinguished foreign correspondent, Karl von Wiegand, a friend and confidant of Hitler during the past fifteen years, recently gave a series of radio talks on the Munich settlement, which have been extremely revealing and, incidentally, completely support Mr. Steed's analysis. In Mr. von Wiegand's opinion, Munich was a bloodless battle whose consequence will be comparable with those of the battles of Waterloo and Trafalgar. He stated that the policy of "appeasement" of the dictator nations, adopted by England and France, is a policy of "feeding," which can be compared to keeping a tiger at bay by throwing food to it. "But," Mr. von Wiegand asks, "when the food gives out, what then?"

The capitulation of Mr. Chamberlain and M. Daladier at Munich was doubtless inevitable, for England and France were not prepared to fight, and knew it; and Hitler knew it. And it was the political corruption and labor strife in democratic England and France that were responsible for this suicidal unpreparedness. The lesson for the democracies in the Munich settlement is this: That unless the democratic nations destroy those forces working within them which place private interest above the nation's good, these nations will be wiped off the face of the earth in the onward sweep of the totalitarian "steam-roller."

Schenectady, N. Y. D. S. SNELL

Christians United for Peace

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The President of the United States said recently in substance, that there is no world problem which the "Sermon on the Mount" would not solve. Christians, generally, have said the same thing for centuries!

How would it be, now, for all Christian nations to take joint action on the question? There has been discussion of the question all too long. A good parliamentarian would "move the previous question" on it, and put it to a vote. If the ayes should "have it," the combined Christian forces of the world could then take its "candle" from under "the bushel," and let those unacquainted with Christ Jesus' Sermon on the Mount see what Christian unity can do in the way of beating swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks.

Why wait other nineteen centuries for the peace Jesus pointed the way to, and intended that the world should enjoy?

MRS. ELIZABETH H. MAYER

Springfield, Mass.

Understanding Europe

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was glad to see the editorial understanding Great Britain. There is an important fact in the question which no one seems to bring up, namely, that it was the idealism of an American President which caused most of the present trouble. He forced his idea of self-determination for smaller countries and also his League of Nations on a tired and depleted Europe, before the time was ripe for it. He refused to consider other and more urgent questions until he got all his ideas carried through. Then his own government failed him, deserted his idealism, and so left Great Britain and France to struggle with the difficult position he had created against their experienced advice. It would have been a very different world condition today had America stayed by the League.

It seems to me that if we do not want to share the burden of old Europe, we can at least mind our own business and not criticize the harassed men who are obliged to face such incredible problems.

Pittsburgh, Penna. JEAN L. HORNE

The Wide Horizon

Would War in Europe Aid Japan?

By William Henry Chamberlin

TOKYO

JAPAN is one country where the ever more urgent alarm gongs from troubled Europe have been heard with more hope than apprehension. Measured by the imperialistic standards which have dominated Japanese political thought since the seizure of Manchuria in 1931 the Island Empire stands to lose little and to gain much in a material way from a European conflagration.

Japan's experience during the World War of 1914-1918 is worth recalling in this connection. At that time Japan was much less developed in the military, naval and industrial fields than it is today. And its hands were tied to some extent by the traditional alliance with Great Britain. But its businessmen contrived to wax fat as a result of a war which threw open to them markets all over the world, since the belligerent countries were too busy turning out munitions to keep up their normal peacetime trade.

Japan's military and naval expansionists were also not idle. It was no accidental coincidence that Japan presented its "twenty-one demands," a blueprint for the reduction of China to semi-colonial status in 1915, when no effective protest was to be anticipated from any European power. The Japanese Army overran a considerable part of Shantung Province; Japanese troops occupied Eastern Siberia and North Sakhalin.

It is true that Japan agreed to disgorge these gains at the Washington Conference. This was partly because of pressure from America, partly because of postwar growth of liberalism and of disillusionment with the country's military leaders. The twenties represented the high point of liberalism in Japanese political history.

But today Japan has gone much farther in China than it ventured to go during the World War. And there is no assurance that a concert of powers as effective as the one which functioned at Washington in 1922 will or can be formed after another international conflict. Before the war, Japan was linked to Great Britain, a power devoted to the maintenance of stability and equilibrium in the Orient. Today its avowed friends are the powers which are interested in upsetting stability and equilibrium in the pursuit of their interests.

* * *

What advantages could Japan anticipate from a new European War? First of all, help to China through munitions shipments from Europe would be immensely diminished, if it did not cease altogether. Walking over a former battlefield in the neighborhood of Shanghai last year I was shown cartridges of British and Czechoslovak make which had been captured from the Chinese. Ironically enough, Germany, Japan's partner in the anti-Communist Pact, delivered considerable supplies of arms to China through Hong Kong. In the event of a new war every power would be too busy looking out for its own needs to spare arms for China. The same consideration would apply to shipments of munitions to Japan. But the latter country is far more able to supply its own needs in shells, bullets and other implements of destruction.

Not only would a European war, which would presumably immobilize Great Britain, the Soviet Union and France in the Far East, greatly strengthen Japan's position vis-à-vis China; it would open up some other prospects of expansion which would be very tempting to the Japanese military and naval mind. It remains to be proved whether the Soviet Union could fight effectively on two fronts, whether a war in Europe might not spell the doom, temporary at least, of the Far Eastern possessions of the Soviet Union. And the rich colonial empires of Great Britain and France would lie exposed to a Japanese stroke, except in the hypothetical contingency that America should throw its weight into the Far Eastern scales.

* * *

Japan has already taken sides in the European crisis by declaring, through its Foreign Office Spokesman, that the Communist International is "pulling the strings" behind Czechoslovakia. This trick of branding with the pitch of "communism" any country that may be coveted by another power has possibilities of application in the East, as in the West. Who knows but what Japan may next find in staid Hong Kong a center of Bolshevism or locate the headquarters of Communist activity in French Indo-China?

Pan-Asianism is a strong stimulant for Japan's empire-builders. Such men as Baron Gen. Sadao Araki, former War Minister who has reappeared on the political stage in the capacity of Minister of Education, General Iwane Matsui, commander of the Japanese forces in the Shanghai-Nanking campaign and Mitsuru Toyama, the Nestor of Japan's nationalist extremists, are all convinced that it is Japan's destiny to lead the peoples of Asia and, sooner or later, to exclude European influence from the Asiatic continent. It would be surprising if they did not welcome the outbreak of a new fratricidal struggle among the European peoples which would vastly facilitate the realization of these dreams.